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Human Rights Council
Twenty-sixth session
Agenda items 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Technical assistance and capacity-building

Communications report of Special Procedures*

Communications sent, 1 December 2013 to 28 February 2014; Replies received, 1 February to 30 April 2014

Joint report by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context; the Working Group on people of African descent; the Working Group on arbitrary detention; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus; the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia; the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights; the Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; the Special Rapporteur on the right to education; the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment; the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances; the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights;

* The present report is circulated as received.

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the Special Rapporteur on the right to food; the Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief; the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti; the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers; the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; the Independent Expert on minority issues; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar; the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences; the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia; the Independent Expert on the situation on human rights in the Sudan; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes; the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation; the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice; and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences.

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Abbreviations

Adequate housing	Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context
African Descent	Working Group on people of African descent
Arbitrary detention	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
Belarus	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus
Burundi	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi
Business enterprises	Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
Cambodia	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia
Central Africa	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic
Côte d'Ivoire	Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire
Cultural Rights	Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights
Democratic and equitable international order	Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
Disappearances	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
Discrimination against women	Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice
DPR Korea	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Education	Special Rapporteur on the right to education
Environment	Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment
Eritrea	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea
Extreme poverty	Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights
Food	Special Rapporteur on the right to food
Foreign debt	Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
Freedom of expression	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association
Freedom of religion	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
Haiti	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti
Health	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
Human rights defenders	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
Independence of judges and lawyers	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
Indigenous peoples	Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples
Internally displaced persons	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

International Solidarity	Independent Expert on Human Rights and International solidarity
Iran	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran
Mali	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali
Mercenaries	Working Group on the use of mercenaries
Migrants	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
Minority issues	Independent Expert on Minority Issues
Myanmar	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar
OPT	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967
Older persons	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons
Racism	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
Sale of children	Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
Slavery	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery
Somalia	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia
Sudan	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan
Summary executions	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
Terrorism	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
Torture	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
Toxic waste	Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste
Trafficking	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
Truth justice, reparation & guarantees on non-recurrence	Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence
Violence against women	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences
Water and Sanitation	Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

Other abbreviations

AL	Letter of allegation
JAL	Joint letter of allegation
JUA	Joint urgent appeal
OL	Other letter
UA	Urgent appeal

I. Introduction

1. Special procedures are mandated by the Human Rights Council to report to it on their activities (see Appendix).

2. In 2009, the sixteenth annual meeting of special procedures mandate holders decided that a joint communications report would be prepared (cf. A/HRC/12/47, para 24-26), with this decision being reconfirmed by the seventeenth annual meeting of special procedures in 2010 in order to avoid duplication, rationalize documentation, allow examination of cross cutting issues and ensure that the content of communications and any follow-up would feed into the universal periodic review mechanism more effectively. Mandate holders decided that the report should contain summaries of communications, and statistical information (A/HRC/15/44, para. 26-27).

3. The Outcome of the review of the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council calls on the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to maintain information on special procedures in a comprehensive and easily accessible manner, and encourages the use of modern information technology to reduce the circulation of paper (A/HRC/RES/16/21, Annex, para. 29 and 60).

4. Short summaries of allegations communicated to the respective State or other entity are included in the report, and the communications sent and responses received are accessible electronically through hyperlinks. Communications are reproduced in the language in which they were sent. Replies received in Arabic, Chinese or Russian are included with translations into English, where available.

5. This report covers all urgent appeals, letters of allegations and other letters sent by special procedures mandate holders between 1 December 2013 and 28 February 2014 and replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2014. Communications sent before 1 December 2013 are reported in A/HRC/25/74, A/HRC/24/21, A/HRC/23/51, A/HRC/22/67, A/HRC/22/67 corr.1 and corr.2, A/HRC/21/49, A/HRC/20/30, A/HRC/19/44 and A/HRC/18/51 respectively.

6. The report also includes replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2014, relating to communications sent by special procedures mandate holders before 1 December 2013. Some of these replies supplement information communicated earlier by the respective State.

7. The present report contains urgent appeals sent by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and joint urgent appeals sent by them together with other mandates. It does not contain other types of communications issued by these mandates, which are processed according to their own distinctive procedures, and are reported in the annual reports of these two working groups.

8. The names of some alleged victims have been obscured in order to protect their privacy and prevent further victimization. Names of victims who would otherwise have their identities protected are mentioned only when the concerned individual has expressly consented or requested to have his or her name in the public report. In the original communications, the full names of the alleged victims were provided to the Government concerned. Names of alleged perpetrators have systematically been darkened in State replies to preserve the presumption of innocence.

9. In preparing the statistics included in this report, uniform reporting periods have been used, reflecting all communications sent between 1 December 2013 and 28 February 2014, and responses received in relation to these communications up to 30 April 2014.

Communications and replies by mandate

	Reporting period: 1 Dec 2013 to 28 Feb 2014			Reporting period: 1 June 2006 to 28 Feb 2014		
Mandate	*Communications sent*	*replied to by 30 April 2014*	*response rate*	*Communications sent*	*replied to by 30 April 2014*	*response rate*
Adequate housing	3	1	33 %	254	115	45%
African descent	1	0	0 %	4	2	50 %
Arbitrary detention	24	13	54 %	1,068	581	54%
Belarus	1	1	100 %	6	4	67 %
Burundi	0	0	0 %	6	0	0%
Business enterprises	3	0	0%	19	11	58%
Cambodia	2	1	50%	20	3	15%
Cultural Rights	3	3	100 %	21	16	76%
Democratic and equitable international order	0	0	0 %	2	1	50%
Disappearances	13	7	54 %	243	100	41%
Discrimination against women in law and in practice	6	1	17%	56	35	62%
DPR Korea	1	0	0 %	7	1	14%
Education	0	0	0 %	62	37	60%
Environment	2	1	50 %	4	2	50%
Extreme poverty	1	0	0 %	29	18	62%
Food	5	1	20%	193	72	37%
Foreign debt	0	0	0%	8	6	75%
Freedom of expression	49	26	53%	2,080	1,065	51%
Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	39	20	51%	515	295	57%
Freedom of religion	6	5	83%	330	191	58%
Haiti	0	0	0%	4	0	0%
Health	12	7	58%	317	174	55%
Human rights defenders	44	20	45%	2,339	1,297	55%
Independence of judges and lawyers	16	9	56%	874	447	51%
Indigenous peoples	12	4	33%	290	171	59%
Internally displaced persons	2	0	0%	16	5	31%

	Reporting period 1Dec 2013 to 28 Feb 2014			Reporting period 1 June 2006 to 28 Feb 2014		
Mandate	Communications sent	replied to by 30 April 2014	response rate	Communications sent	replied to by 30 April 2014	response rate
Iran	3	0	0%	58	23	40%
Liberia	0	0	0%	2	0	0%
Mercenaries	0	0	0%	58	20	34%
Migrants	6	4	67%	167	105	63%
Minority issues	3	3	100%	151	86	57%
Myanmar	0	0	0%	84	41	49%
OPT	0	0	0%	16	1	6%
Racism	2	1	50%	89	53	60%
Sale of children	0	0	0%	41	17	41%
Slavery	3	1	33%	24	18	75%
Somalia	1	0	0%	11	1	9%
Sudan	0	0	0%	18	3	17%
Summary executions	38	14	37%	969	459	47%
Terrorism	5	1	20%	222	99	45%
Torture	50	30	60%	1,682	885	53%
Toxic waste	2	1	50%	34	20	59%
Trafficking	2	1	50%	59	36	61%
Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec	1	1	100%	12	4	33%
Violence against women	10	4	40%	405	218	54%
Water and Sanitation	4	1	25%	39	23	59%

(*) mandate terminated; (**) mandate re-established in June 2012.

(+) These figures do not include communications on standard cases sent to Governments by the Working Group on arbitrary detention and the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances.

Please note: Totals are higher than the actual number of communications sent or replies received in the given period, as many communications are sent jointly by two or more mandate holders.

II. Communications sent and replies received

A. Communications sent between 1 December 2013 and 28 February 2014 and replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2014

10. Communications are presented in chronological order. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and replies received may be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the OHCHR website. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable.

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
03/12/2013 JUA	EGY 16/2013 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;**	Alleged disproportionate use of force and arbitrary arrest of peaceful protestors, including journalists and human rights defenders, by Egyptian security forces. According to the information received, on 26 November 2013, a peaceful assembly took place in front of the Shura Council. Protestors reportedly called for the abrogation of Law 107 "For organizing the right to peaceful public meetings, processions and protests", adopted by Presidential Decree on 24 November 2013, and expressed dissent against a constitutional amendment that allegedly allows for military trials of civilians. According to reports, security forces dispersed the peaceful assembly and physically assaulted, arrested and held for up to four days approximately 50 peaceful protestors, including journalists and prominent human rights defenders Ms. Mona Seif, Mr. Ahmad Harara, Ms. Rasha Azab, Mr. Mohamed Abdelazia and Ms. Salma Said. On 27 November 2013, Mr. Ahmed Maher and Mr. Alaa Abd El Fattah were allegedly arrested for inciting the protests.	30/12/2013 21/01/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
03/12/2013 AL	TUR 5/2013 **Turkey**	**Health;**	Allegations concerning a draft health law on "the organization and duties of the Ministry of Health and its attached units and amendments in some laws". According to the information received, the Turkish Parliament is, after initial debates in June 2013, considering adoption of this bill, which would criminalize the provision of independent emergency health care by qualified practitioners throughout Turkey and provide the Ministry of Health with unprecedented control over healthcare practices in the country. It is further reported that the bill does not comply with articles 97 and 98 of the Turkish Penal Code, which criminalises the refusal by medical personnel of emergency assistance. Further, the bill is reported to include provisions that undermine patient privacy and medical professional ethics. Concern is in particular expressed at the bill's alleged negative impact on the ability of health workers to carry out their professional responsibilities without interference or fear of reprisal.	30/01/2014
03/12/2013 JUA	USA 19/2013 **United States of America**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged prolonged solitary confinement and imminent execution of a death row prisoner, following a trial that did not strictly observe death penalty safeguards. According to the information received, Mr. Askari Abdullah Muhammed, age 62, was sentenced to death in 1975 for a murder he allegedly committed in 1974. In 1988 his death sentence was overturned but reinstated in 1996. In 1983, Mr. Muhammad was for a second time sentenced to death for allegedy murdering a prison guard. He was reportedly at that time placed in solitary confinement in the Q Wing of Florida State Prison where he remained detained until 1989. Mr. Muhammad reportedly suffers from serious mental illness and was at the time of his first trial declared legally insane by an expert. On this basis, in 2001, the trial court overturned his death sentence. However, the death sentence was reinstated by the Florida Supreme Court. On 18 November 2013, the same Court reportedly issued a stay of execution until 27 December 2013 and remanded the case to court for an evidentiary hearing on Florida's revised execution protocol issued in September 2013. If the court rules against him, a new execution date could be set for the first week of January 2014.	19/12/2013

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
04/12/2013 JUA	CUB 6/2013 **Cuba**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alegaciones de abuso físico y psicológico contra un periodista independiente y defensor de derechos humanos que se encuentra detenido. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Yoeni Jesús Guerra García habría sido detenido a mediados de octubre de 2013 y sometido a maltratos, entre los cuales golpes en la cabeza. En las horas tempranas del 15 de noviembre de 2013 se alega que habría sido drogado por agentes de la cárcel, y que los mismos habrían ordenado a dos presos atacar del Sr. Yoeni Jesús Guerra García. Se informa que, tras estos incidentes, el Sr. Guerra García habría padecido repetidas crisis de nervios. Asimismo, se informa que el Sr. Guerra García habría sido trasladado a un hospital psiquiátrico dónde estaría siendo mantenido sedado y atado a una cama. Finalmente, se alega que éste no ha sido presentado ante ninguna autoridad judicial, y que su familia no ha podido visitarle.	11/02/2014
04/12/2013 JAL	SSD 1/2013 **South Sudan**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged conflict of a draft law with international human rights standards. According to the information received, the provisions of the Non-Governmental Organization Bill, which is about to undergo a third reading in Parliament, unduly limits the rights to freedom of association, expression and opinion.	

Date Type	*Case No Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
05/12/2013 JAL	AGO 5/2013 **Angola**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations of excessive use of force to disperse a peaceful demonstration, as well as the alleged killing of a human rights defender and several other protestors. According to the information received, on 22 November 2013, an estimated 213 individuals were detained by the National Police for distributing pamphlets around Luanda alleging that security forces had killed Mr. Silva Alves Kamulingue and Mr. Isaias Sebastião Cassule while in custody. Several members of the political party CASE-CE were detained at the 9th Police Unit in Sambizanga. Whilst many of the detainees were released the following afternoon, approximately 60 individuals remain in detention, including Messrs' Xavier Jaime, Chiconda Alexandre and Américo Chivukuvuku. On the night of 22 November 2013, Mr. Manuel "Ganga" de Carvalho was reportedly shot dead by a soldier, while distributing the same pamphlets in the neighbourhood of Coqueiros. On 23 November 2013, police officers allegedly opened fire on demonstrators and shot dead two protestors. Furthermore, the police allegedly arrested, mistreated and threatened Mr. Zola Bambi, a lawyer working for the legal aid organization Maos Livres. Two earlier related communications were sent on 26 April 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. AGO 2/2013, and on 10 June 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. AGO 3/2013.	08/01/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
05/12/2013 JUA	USA 20/2013 **United States of America**	**Arbitrary detention; Terrorism; Torture;**	Alleged forced return of an asylum seeker in violation of the principle of non-refoulement, from the United States of America to Algeria. According to the information received, in the early 1990s, fearing persecution and harassment, Mr. Ameziane left Algeria. Following the refusal of his application for asylum in Austria and Canada in 1995 and 2000 respectively, he fled to Afghanistan in 2000. In 2001, Mr. Ameziane was reportedly captured by Pakistani authorities, handed over to the United States military operating in Afghanistan and later transferred to Guantanamo Bay. During the transfer and while detained there, Mr. Ameziane was reportedly subjected to torture and other ill-treatment, including prolonged solitary confinement. Allegedly, Mr. Ameziane has repeatedly been denied access to medical care and contact with his family. Mr. Ameziane has a pending habeas corpus petition since February 2005, and a request for precautionary measures dated 20 August 2008, Ameziane v. United States, was filed with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). It is feared that if returned to Algeria, he will be subjected to torture and ill-treatment.	05/12/2013
06/12/2013 JUA	EGY 17/2013 **Egypt**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged torture and ill-treatment during arrest and while in detention of a blogger and human rights activist. According to the information received, on 26 November 2013, an arrest warrant was issued for Mr. Alaa Abd El Fattah, a well-known blogger and human rights activits, in connection with a public demonstration to protest the failure of the draft Constitution to legislate against the military court martialling of civilians. The warrant was issued for the incitement and organization of the protest based on the newly adopted Law No. 107 "For organizing the right to peaceful public meetings, processions and protests", introduced by Presidential Decree on 24 November 2013. On 28 November 2013, Mr. Abd El Fattah was severely beaten during his arrest, which allegedly resulted in head injury and external bleedings. It is reported that Mr. Abd El Fattah was presented to the prosecutor who extended his detention for another 14 days, before being transferred to a hospital for treatment. After the treatment, Mr. Abd El Fattah was reportedly transferred to the Tora prison in the Cairo neighbourhood of Maadi, where he is being held in 24 hour solitary confinement.	27/12/2013 21/01/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
06/12/2013 JUA	GTM 10/2013 **Guatemala**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Indigenous peoples;**	Supuestos actos de intimidación en contra de tres magistrados. Según la información recibida, los magistrados María Cristina Fernández García, Herberth Arturo Valencia Aquino y Érick Gustavo Santiago de León, integrantes de la Sala Tercera de la Corte de Apelaciones del ramo Civil y Mercantil, habrían sido atacados en distintos medios de comunicación por haber dictado sentencias, en las cuales se amparó a comunidades indígenas que denunciaron la violación al derecho a la propiedad ancestral sobre la tierra y el territorio de los pueblos indígenas. Estos actos de intimidación vendrían de particulares y de funcionarios públicos y se enmarcarían en un clima creciente de actos de intimidación y desprestigio contra defensores y defensoras de los derechos humanos, incluyendo a operadores de justicia. Se alega además que, debido a la presión a la que estarían siendo sometidos estos magistrados, otros jueces no estarían dispuestos a defender los derechos de los pueblos indígenas.	
06/12/2013 JUA	MEX 12/2013 **México**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alegaciones de ejecuciones extrajudiciales, desaparición forzada y actos de tortura y malos tratos de habitantes del municipio de Iguala, estado de Guerrero, entre ellos un líder e integrantes de la Unidad Popular. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 30 de mayo de 2013 los Sres. Arturo Hernández Cardona, Félix Rafael Bandera Román, Ángel Román Ramírez, Jaime Castejón, Héctor Arroyo Delgado, Efraín Amates Luna, Gregorio Dante Cervantes y Nicolás Mendoza Villa se encontraban manifestando en un plantón en las casetas de cobro en Iguala, estado de Guerrero, contra el cese de las mesas de negociación con el Presidente Municipal para asuntos sociales de ese municipio. Se alega que ese mismo día habrían sido retenidos por miembros de los "Caballeros Templarios" grupo que operaría en connivencia con agentes de la Policía Municipal y parte de la Policía Estatal de Guerrero, quienes les habrían torturado y trasladado sin que se tuviera conocimiento de su paradero durante cinco días. Se alega que durante esos días los Sres. Arturo Hernández Cardona, Félix Rafael Bandera Román y Ángel Román Ramírez fueron ejecutados extrajudicialmente.	20/01/2014 10/02/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
06/12/2013 JAL	SOM 6/2013 **Somalia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Somalia; Summary executions;**	Alleged killing of a human rights monitor by the militant group Al-Shabaab, in Somalia. According to the information received, on 21 July 2013, Mr. Adan Salah Abdalla, a human rights monitor who worked for the local human rights organisation Iniskoy for Peace and Development Organization (IPDO), was taken by armed members of the militant group Al-Shabaab and accused of monitoring their activities. It is reported that the elders of the clan and family of Mr. Abdalla were denied access to him by Al-Shabaab. On 19 November 2013, the family of Mr. Abdalla was reportedly informed by Al-Shabaab that he had died in their custody and that they should collect his body. On 21 November 2013, the family was informed by Al-Shabaab that they had found evidence on Mr. Abdalla's seized computer, which they believed served as proof of their accusations. Grave concern is expressed that the killing of Mr. Abdalla may have been directly related to his peaceful and legitimate human rights activities, as well as to the security of other human rights defenders in Somalia.	
09/12/2013 JUA	LAO 2/2013 **République Démocratique Populaire Lao**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of ongoing enforced disappearance of a prominent human rights defender. According to the information received, Mr. Sombath Somphone, a human rights defender who was working on issues of land grabbing in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and assisting victims to speak out about their experiences, was reportedly confirmed by different sources to have been in the hands of the police and the military after he disappeared on 15 December 2012. It is reported that a couple of days after his disappearance, Mr. Somphone was allegedly seen inside a police compound with his jeep parked inside the premises. Two days later, he was reportedly taken to a military camp outside Vientiane. A week later, it was reported that he had been moved one more time to an unknown location. Furthermore, when Ms. Shui Meng Ng, Mr. Somphone's wife, asked the police whether she could put up posters on walls in Vientiane requesting the public to contact the family in case they had any knowledge of his whereabouts, the police said that it was against the law, whereas miscellaneous posters are reportedly allowed to be put up throughout the capital. Mr. Somphone was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 20 December 2012, see A/HRC/23/51, case no. LAO 2/2012.	30/12/2013

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
09/12/2013 JUA	RUS 12/2013 **Russian Federation**	**Disappearances; Torture;**	Allegations of abduction, enforced disappearance and forced return to the country of origin of an asylum seeker. According to the information received, on 3 December 2013, Mr. Ismon Azimov, a Tajik asylum seeker, was kidnapped from the State-run reception centre in Moscow, forced into a car and driven away to an unknown location. Mr. Azimov had reportedly earlier been released from administrative detention in view of the final judgment of the European Court of Human Rights dated 9 September 2013, concluding that Mr. Azimov's forced return to Tajikistan would give rise to a violation of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Grave concern is expressed about the fate and whereabouts of Mr. Azimov and about the allegations that Mr. Azimov may have been deported to Tajikistan.	29/01/2014
10/12/2013 JAL	RUS 11/2013 **Russian Federation**	**Health; Torture;**	Allegation of ill-treatment, including denial of the right to health, of a drug-dependent person living with HIV. According to the information received, in April 2012, Mr. X, a drug-dependent person living with HIV, tuberculosis and Hepatitis C, was reportedly arrested by law enforcement officers for alleged drug possession. He was reportedly transferred to the district department N24 in Tolyatti where he was placed in a small cell with no ventilation or natural light and no place to sleep. It is alleged that the law enforcement officers repeatedly denied Mr. X's requests for antiretroviral medication. It is also reported that while in custody at the police department N3 in Tolyatti, Mr. X was beaten by law enforcement officers and asked to confess to drug possession. He was released on 14 April and was subsequently reportedly charged with "storage of narcotic substances without intent to supply" and sentenced to one year imprisonment. He was later acquitted on procedural grounds. It is further reported that Mr. X repeatedly complained against the actions of law enforcement officers.	19/02/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
10/12/2013 UA	THA 7/2013 **Thailand**	**Freedom of expression;**	Alleged physical attack on a freelance journalist who was covering an anti-government rally. According to the information received, on 25 November 2013, Mr. Nick Nostitz, a German national and photojournalist based in Bangkok, was attacked by protestors, incited by the main speaker of the rally. Mr. Nostitz had previously reported on the political situation in Thailand, including through photographs he had taken of demonstrations and violent clashes. He had also testified in two cases as a prosecution's witness in which the court ruled against the Army. It is reported that due to his journalistic work and testimony in court, he has been labelled "biased", which became the basis for the alleged incitement against him on the day of the incident. He reportedly fears for his safety which severely hinders him from reporting on political rallies in Thailand.	
10/12/2013 JUA	UKR 4/2013 **Ukraine**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;**	Alleged use of excessive force against peaceful protestors, including 53 journalists, and disappearance of 15 individuals. According to the information received, starting 29 November 2013 to date, major protests have been taking place in central Kiev against the Government's decision not to sign a partnership agreement with the European Union which was announced on 21 November 2013. After this announcement, a major protest begun and it is reported that on 1 December 2013, an estimated 300,000 pro-EU protesters gathered at the capital's Independence Square (Maidan Square). Allegedly police forces tried to disperse the gathering in a violent manner, including by using stones and grenades, thereby injuring at least 53 protestors, including journalists, activists and students. It is reported that 15 individuals, most of whom youth activists and students, remain missing after the police crackdown, including Ms. Hryhoryan Inna and Messrs' Brovko Oleh, Vokatiuk Volodymyr, Humeniuk Denys, Okhrymovych Volodymyr, Rosputnyi Vyacheslav, and Shynkaruk Anatoliy	16/01/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
11/12/2013 AL	DOM 4/2013 **Dominican Republic**	**African descent;**	Alleged possible withdrawal of citizenship of a large number of Dominicans of Haitian Descent after a Constitutional Court judgement in violation of the right to nationality. According to the information received, judgement TC/0168/13 of the Constitutional Court of the Dominican Republic of 23 September 2013 could have a retroactive effect on the citizenship of a large number of Dominicans of Haitian descent and could strip tens of thousands of people born in the Dominican Republic of their Dominican nationality. A related communication was previously sent on 11 November 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. DOM 3/2013.	
12/12/2013 AL	IND 11/2013 **India**	**Torture;**	Alleged torture and ill-treatment of 11 individuals by Border Security Forces (BSF) in the West Bengal Region. According to the information received, medical personnel in the areas concerned refused to examine Mr. X, Mr. Mondal Chhanarul, Mr. Sardar Majim, Mr. Molla Boltu, Mr. Mondal Rajan, Mr. Golam Mostafa, Mr. Islam Sariful, Mr. Jiyad Ali Gazi, Ms. Kunuwara Bibi, Ms. Sujar Bibi and Ms. Talisma Bibi, out of fear of reprisals by BSF. Allegedly, police officers refused to register the complaints filed against BSF, for the same reason, and the cases of the victims have not been investigated. Furthermore, there are reports of about 200 similar cases concerning torture and ill-treatment committed by BSF and of impunity in this regard.	
12/12/2013 JAL	SGP 2/2013 **Singapore**	**Health;** **Migrants;**	Alleged deportation of an Indonesian national living with HIV, from Singapore on the basis of his health status and pursuant to Article 8 of the Immigration Act. According to the information received, on 23 October 2013, Mr. X tried to visit Singapore for a medical appointment and was deported upon arrival at Singapore Changi Airport. It is alleged that the denial of entry was related to the one-week advance arrival of Mr. X prior to his scheduled medical appointment in order to carry out blood and other necessary tests. Mr. X's passport was allegedly impounded by the immigration authorities for two hours until the next available flight. During this time, his phone was allegedly taken from him, and he was unable to make any calls. He was escorted to a detention room by the police and required to pay 61.00 Singapore dollars towards 'security fees', the details of which were not disclosed to him.	04/02/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
12/12/2013 JUA	SGP 4/2013 **Singapore**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged contempt of court charge against a prominent LGBT rights activist. According to the information received, Singapore's Attorney-General's Chambers is pressing the charge against Mr. Alex Au Wai Pang, one of the most outspoken LGBT and migrants' rights activists in the country, based on an article he published online on 5 October 2013. It is reported that in the article, he wrote about cases involving Constitutional challenges to the Penal Code, Section 477 (A) which criminalizes consensual sex between men. If found guilty, he could face imprisonment and/or a fine. There is no maximum sentence prescribed under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act that authorizes the High Court to punish contempt of court. The pre-trial hearing is scheduled on 18 December 2013.	18/12/2013
12/12/2013 UA	SSD 2/2013 **South Sudan**	**Summary executions;**	Alleged execution of nine individuals in Juba and Western Bahr el Ghazal State of South Sudan. According to the information received, on 28 of August 2012, two men were reportedly executed in Juba Prison followed by three other executions in Wau Prison on 6 September 2012. Allegedly, the accused were sentenced without a formal trial and without having access to legal counsel. On 12 and 18 November 2013, four men convicted of murder were executed in Juba Prison and Wau Prison. The aforementioned individuals' families have not been contacted while the judiciary officers refused to provide the names of the executed and facts of the alleged executions. There are currently a further reported 200 individuals on death row and at risk of execution. It is further reported that the majority of those on death row were sentenced to death following trials which did not observe fair trial guarantees.	

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16/12/2013 JUA	IDN 5/2013 **Indonesia**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged torture and death in custody of a civil servant. According to the information received, on 29 October 2013, Mr. Aslin Zalim, a 34-year-old civil servant, was arrested by law enforcement officers and taken to the Bau-Bau District Police for disturbing public order. No arrest warrant was reportedly produced at the time of apprehension. On 30 October 2013, Mr. Zalim's family was reportedly informed that he had passed away. It is further reported that on 29 October 2013, Mr. Zalim were submerged in a pool for up to one hour. Mr. Zalim was reportedly returned to his cell and left there soaking wet. He was pronounced dead the next morning. An autopsy reportedly established that Mr. Zalim was subjected to torture and ill-treatment. An investigation launched reportedly concluded that there was "violation of code of conduct by unconfirmed number of law enforcement officers".	
17/12/2013 JAL	PRK 1/2013 **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**	**DPR Korea; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged execution of three men on charges of corruption and for "plotting against Mr. Kim Jong-un administration" in violation of international human rights law. On 12 December 2013, Mr. Jang Sung-taek was reportedly executed after being sentenced to death by the Special Military Tribunal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ministry of State Security, on charges of "plotting against Mr. Kim Jong-un administration". On 8 December 2013, five days prior to the execution, Mr. Sung-taek was reportedly expelled publicly from the Worker's Party of Korea (WPK) based on allegations of having "perpetrated thrice-cursed acts of treachery in betrayal". Allegedly, Mr. Jang Sung-taek's arrest and execution followed the executions on charges of corruption of Mr. Jang-Lee Yong-ha and Mr. Jang Soo-kee, who were Mr. Sung-teak's close associates. The executions allegedly follow the reported public executions of an increasingly large number of individuals in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since August 2013.	

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17/12/2013 JAL	HND 6/2013 **Honduras**	**Freedom of expression; Summary executions;**	Alegaciones de actos de intimidación y asesinato de un periodista. Según la información recibida, el 7 de diciembre del 2013, el Sr. Juan Carlos Argeñal, corresponsal de la cadena Globo de radio y televisión, quién era miembro del partido Libertad y Refundación (LIBRE), fue asesinado en su residencia, en la Ciudad de Danlí, en el Departamento de El Paraíso. Meses previos a su asesinato, el Sr. Argeñal reportó presuntos hechos de corrupción por parte del gobierno local. En julio de 2013, habría comunicado amenazas de la no renovación de su licencia de prensa por parte de las autoridades locales ante el Comité de Familiares de Detenidos y Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH). En este mismo orden de ideas, el Comisionado Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CONADEH) ha reportado 30 casos de periodistas y 70 casos de abogados asesinados en el país desde enero de 2010.	24/02/2014
17/12/2013 JUA	ITA 3/2013 **Italy**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and risk of imminent extradition from Italy to Turkey of a journalist and activist. According to the information received, on 21 November 2013, Italian authorities arrested Mr. Bahar Kimyongür, a journalist and activist, at the Orio al Serio (Bergamo) airport, Italy, pursuant to a 2006 red notice issued by Interpol on request of the Turkish Government, allegedly for his participation in a demonstration in Brussels in 2000, organised to denounce the practice of torture of political opponents in Turkey. Mr. Kimyongür was after the demonstration accused by the Turkish authorities of being a member of, and committing activities on behalf of, the DHKP/C, an alleged terrorist organization. On the basis of the international warrant of arrest and extradition issued, Mr. Kimyongür was arrested in 2006 in the Netherlands and in 2013 in Spain. The extradition request was denied by the Dutch courts, and it is still under consideration by the Spanish courts. He also underwent a four year trial in Belgium, and in 2009 was acquitted by the Belgian Courts of the charge of membership in DHKP/C. At the time of writing, Mr. Kimyongür was under house arrest whilst the Court of Appeal of Brescia examined the Turkish Government's extradition request.	30/12/2013 06/02/2014 07/03/2014 26/03/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
17/12/2013 AL	QAT 2/2013 **Qatar**	**Migrants;**	Allegations of travel bans and unfounded court cases filed against migrants in Qatar in violation of international human rights law. According to the information received, Mr. Ganga Rai, a Nepali national, has been court ordered to pay compensation for damages caused by an accident while operating a vehicle in line of his duties for his employer, a transport company, allegedly due to the fact that his employer did not have insurance. Mr. Rai is being subjected to a travel ban, preventing him from leaving the country. Furthermore, Mr. Mahmoud Bouneb, Canadian/Tunisian national, Ms. Malika Alouane, a Moroccan national, and Mr. Haytham Qudaih, a Palestinian national, all former employees of Al Jazeera's Children's Channel, were accused of corruption, dilapidation and embezzlement of public funds, and subjected to a travel ban since 27 September 2011. It is reported that two separate investigations found no basis for these criminal accusations. Finally, Mr. Catalino III Lopez Pestano, a Filipino national, was reportedly illegally terminated by his employer on 12 May 2011. His employer did not pay his last two months' salary, which resulted in a travel ban and consequently in his arrest and detention in April 2012 for non-payment of his loan.	06/03/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
17/12/2013 JUA	SYR 7/2013 **Syrian Arab Republic**	**Disappearances; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged enforced disappearance of four activists by an unknown group in the Syrian Arab Republic. According to the information received, on 9 December 2013, activists and human rights defenders Ms. Razan Zaitouneh, Mr. Wa'el Hamada, Mr. Nazem Hamadi and Ms. Samira Khalil, were allegedly abducted by unknown individuals from a joint office of the Violations Documentation Center (VDC) and the Local Development and Small Projects Support (LDSPS), located in Douma of Rif Dimashq, Syrian Arab Republic. Prior to the alleged abductions, it is reported that Mr. Hamada, Ms. Zaitouneh's husband, was imprisoned for several months before being released. In addition, a person associated with the aforementioned individuals was reportedly detained by the Air Force intelligence services. It is further reported that Ms. Zaitouneh was forced into hiding in 2011 after receiving threats from Syrian authorities due to her activities in documenting human rights violations. It is also reported that during the previous months, Ms. Zaitouneh received threats from at least one armed opposition group in the Eastern Ghouta area. The fate and whereabouts of Ms. Razan Zaitouneh, Mr. Wa'el Hamada, Mr. Nazem Hamadi and Ms. Samira Khalil remain unknown.	
17/12/2013 JAL	UGA 1/2013 **Uganda**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged conflict of a law with international human rights standards. According to the information received, on 2 October 2013, the President of Uganda assented to the Public Order Management Act 2013 (the Act). The Act reportedly contains overly vague provisions that allow for abuses and unduly limits the free exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of expression. The Act was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 14 June 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. UGA 4/2012.	

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18/12/2013 JAL	RUS 13/2013 **Russian Federation**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Enforcement of the Law on "Introducing Amendments to Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation in Part Regulating Activities of Non-Commercial Organizations which Carry Functions of Foreign Agents (the "Law")". According to the information received, on 12 December 2013, the Leninsky District Court of St. Petersburg officially declared that the Anti-Discrimination Centre Memorial, a human rights organization, was a "foreign agent" and that it had to register as such with the Ministry of Justice. The Court reportedly ruled that all the activities of the ADC Memorial fall under the definition of performing the functions of a foreign agent. The draft text of the Law was the subject of a previous communication sent on 11 July 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. RUS 5/2012. The reported implementation of the law was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 13 June 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. RUS 3/2013.	19/02/2014
19/12/2013 UA	CHE 3/2013 **Suisse**	**Torture;**	Allégations de mauvais traitements à l'égard de M. Mohamed Abdelmohsen Ahmed. Selon les informations reçues, M. Ahmed, détenu en Suisse depuis le 27 novembre 2012, a été battu par des policiers au cours de son transfert de la prison de Sennhof à Coire vers la prison de l'aéroport de Zurich, le 9 octobre 2013. Ses demandes de contact avec son avocat auraient été refusées. Le 4 novembre 2013, il a de nouveau été transféré de Zurich vers la prison de Sennhof. Le 17 décembre 2013, au cours de son transport de la prison de Sennhof à la Cour de Coire pour une audience, M. Ahmed a de nouveau été battu par quatre policiers. L'avocat de M. Ahmed aurait noté les égratignures sanguinolentes sur les pieds de son client lors de leur rencontre à la Cour et a également noté que M. Ahmed avait des difficultés pour se tenir debout. À la fin de septembre 2013, M. Ahmed a entamé une grève de la faim pour protester contre les conditions de détention et les mauvais traitements infligés par des policiers ; depuis le 12 décembre 2013, il refuse également de boire. Des préoccupations sont exprimées au sujet du bien- être physique et mental de M. Ahmed.	14/01/2014

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19/12/2013 JAL	YEM 4/2013 **Yemen**	**Summary executions;** **Torture;**	Alleged death in custody of a 23-year-old man as a result of the use of excessive force by prison officers. According to the information received, on 22 September 2012, Mr. Omar Zayd Hassan Soufyan, was arrested at his residence in Sana'a by Central Security officers and taken to an unknown place, without receiving notification of the charges pending against him and without communication with his family. On 19 January 2013, Mr. Soufyan was tried before the Terrorism and National Security Criminal Court on charges of "participating in the creation of an armed group in relation with Al Qaeda" and "preparation to commit aggression against the Army. On 21 October 2013, demonstrations took place in the Political Security Prison in Sana'a, where Mr. Soufyan was being detained. On 27 October 2013, Mr. Soufyan's family received an anonymous call informing that Mr. Soufyan had died and that his body was in the Republican Hospital in Sana'a. Reportedly, the family was denied access to his body for 24 hours. The day after, the family noticed traces of injuries on the victim's body, allegedly, caused by fragments of broken glass. Subsequently, the family requested an autopsy by a forensic expert to determine the cause of death, which was denied.	
20/12/2013 JUA	DZA 7/2013 **Algérie**	**Disappearances;** **Terrorism;** **Torture;**	Extradition présumée des Etats-Unis vers l'Algérie. Selon les informations reçues, dans les années 1990, craignant la persécution et le harcèlement, M. Ameziane aurait quitté l'Algérie, et suite au refus de sa demande d'asile en Autriche et au Canada en 1995 et 2000 respectivement, il serait parti pour l'Afghanistan en 2000. En 2001, M. Ameziane aurait été détenu par les autorités pakistanaises, remis aux forces militaires opérant en Afghanistan, puis transféré vers la base aérienne américaine de Kandahar, en Afghanistan, où il aurait été détenu pendant plus d'un mois avant d'être transféré à Guantanamo Bay. Pendant son transfert et sa détention à Guantanamo Bay, M. Ameziane aurait été soumis à la torture et à d'autres mauvais traitements. Depuis plus de six ans, tout contact significatif avec sa famille lui aurait été refusé. M. Ameziane a une demande d'habeas corpus en attente depuis février 2005, et une demande de mesures conservatoires datant du 20 août 2008, Ameziane v Etats-Unis, déposée auprès de la Commission interaméricaine des droits de l'homme (CIDH). Des préoccupations sont exprimées quant à l'intégrité physique et mentale de M. Ameziane par rapport à son extradition vers l'Algérie.	

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20/12/2013 JUA	ARG 6/2013 **Argentina**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;**	Alegaciones de ataques físicos contra familiares de un defensor de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el hijo de Félix Díaz fue amenazado de muerte el 28 de junio de 2012. En enero de 2013, habría muerto un sobrino de Félix Díaz de una fractura de cráneo presuntamente a causa de un ataque. El 3 de mayo de 2013, el hijo de Félix Díaz fue atacado por un grupo de 30 personas. El 27 de noviembre de 2013, la hija de Félix Diaz habría sido asaltada por un hombre armado con cuchillo. El 29 de noviembre de 2013, la esposa de Félix Díaz habría sido asaltada en las inmediaciones de su casa.	21/12/2013 28/01/2014 07/02/2014 10/03/2014 10/03/2014 26/03/2014
20/12/2013 JAL	MEX 13/2013 **México**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders;**	Alegaciones de cargos criminales de difamación así como una orden de aprehensión, agresiones y amenazas contra una periodista. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 4 de enero de 2013, María del Carmen Cabañas Medina, conocida como Camen Olsen, directora de Rosarito en la Noticia, habría fotografiado la agresión de un agente policial en la ciudad de Rosarito. En respuesta, otros agentes policiales le habrían impedido de continuar fotografiando, le habrían agredido y confiscaron su coche. Se alega que no se han producido avances en las investigaciones de sus denuncias contra la policía. Por otro lado, se instruyó el proceso penal contra la Sr. Olsen como consecuencia de las denuncias presentadas contra ella por el delito de difamación. Se informa que, entre agosto y septiembre de 2013, la Sra. Olsen habría sido víctima de una campaña de desprestigio on-line, mas agresiones físicas y actos de hostigamiento por parte de agentes policiales.	18/03/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
20/12/2013 JAL	RUS 14/2013 **Russian Federation**	**Environment; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture; Toxic waste;**	Alleged arbitrary detention of 30 environmental activists after their participation in a peaceful protest against oil drilling in the Arctic Circle. According to the information received, on 18 September 2013, the Greenpeace ship Arctic Sunrise was present in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the arctic, to protest against the activities of the Prirazlomnaya oil platform. It is reported that Ms. Sini Saarela and Mr. Marco Paolo Weber attempted to climb the structure of the platform with the aim of unfurling a banner below the main deck. It is further reported that masked coast guards approached and collided with the Greenpeace inflatable boats and that 30 activists were subsequently arrested. On 26 and 29 September 2013, a court in Murmansk remanded the 30 activists in custody for two months on charges of piracy. These charges were reportedly later changed to "hooliganism", which can carry a sentence of up 7 years imprisonment. There are allegations of ill-treatment while in detention and breach of due process. All 30 activists have been released on bail and, according to the latest information received, the Amnesty Law adopted on 18 December 2013 by the Duma will apply to them.	20/01/2014
20/12/2013 JAL	USA 21/2013 **United States of America**	**Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;**	Alleged unlawful killings and injuries following an air strike, involving use of armed drones. According to the information received, an airstrike was conducted on 12 December 2013, in the Al-Baida Governorate of Yemen, leaving at least 12 individuals dead and 10 injured. The majority of the individuals killed were reportedly civilians. The air strike allegedly involved the use of an armed drone belonging to the United States of America. The persons reported killed are Messrs' Hussein Mohammed Saleh Al-Ameri; Mohammed Ali Muss'ed Al-Ameri; Muss'ed Dhaifullah Hussein Al-Ameri; Saif Abdullah Mabkhoot Al-Ameri; Saleh Abdullah Mabkhoot Al-Ameri; Saleh Muss'ed Abdullah Al-Ameri; Shaif Abdullah Mabkhoot Al-Ameri; Zeidan Mohammed Al-Ameri; Ali Abdullah Mohammed Al-Tays; Aref Ahmed Mohammed Al-Tayssi; Hussein Mohammed Al-Tameel Al-Tayssi; Matlaq Hamood Mohammed Al-Tayssi. Three other airstrikes reportedly occurred in the last months in Ta'izz and Rada, resulting in killings and injuries. Reportedly, no investigation has yet been carried out on any of the incidents. A communication with the same contents has been addressed to the Government of the Republic of Yemen, see YEM 5/2013 below.	

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20/12/2013 JAL	YEM 5/2013 **Yemen**	**Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;**	Alleged unlawful killings and injuries following an air strike, involving use of armed drones. According to the information received, an airstrike was conducted on 12 December 2013, in the Al-Baida Governorate of Yemen, leaving at least 12 individuals dead and 10 injured. The majority of the individuals killed were reportedly civilians. The air strike allegedly involved the use of an armed drone belonging to the United States of America. The persons reported killed are Messrs' Hussein Mohammed Saleh Al-Ameri; Mohammed Ali Muss'ed Al-Ameri; Muss'ed Dhaifullah Hussein Al-Ameri; Saif Abdullah Mabkhoot Al-Ameri; Saleh Abdullah Mabkhoot Al-Ameri; Saleh Muss'ed Abdullah Al-Ameri; Shaif Abdullah Mabkhoot Al-Ameri; Zeidan Mohammed Al-Ameri; Ali Abdullah Mohammed Al-Trys; Aref Ahmed Mohammed Al-Tayssi; Hussein Mohammed Al-Tameel Al-Tayssi; Matlaq Hamood Mohammed Al-Tayssi. Three other airstrikes reportedly occurred in the last months in Ta'izz and Rada, resulting in killings and injuries. Reportedly, no investigation has yet been carried out on any of the incidents. A communication with the same contents has been addressed to the Government of the United States of America, see USA 21/2013 above.	
23/12/2013 JAL	ARG 7/2013 **Argentina**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alegaciones de ausencia de protección de las fuerzas de seguridad ante los saqueos y confrontaciones entre individuos civiles resultando en la muerte de nueve individuos y 250 personas heridas en la provincia de Córdoba. Segun las informaciones recibidas, a consecuencia de la ausencia de fuerzas policiales durante la protesta de las fuerzas policiales que tuvieron lugar el 3 y 4 diciembre de 2013, las fuentes han reportado la muerte de un ciudadano y otros 250 civiles heridos, de los cuales 110 fueron heridos con armas de fuego. El 10 de diciembre de 2013, se sumarían ocho muertos tras la ampliación de la protesta policial, y la situación de inestabilidad a 17 provincias del país. De las cuales las fuentes han reportado, cuatro muertos en Chaco, dos en Tucumán, uno en Jujuy y otro en la provincia de Entre Ríos.	30/12/2013 26/03/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
23/12/2013 JUA	EGY 18/2013 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of demonstrators and student activists. According to the information received, on 26 or 27 November 2013, the police arrested 14 individuals in Al 'Ameria neighbourhood, Cairo, during demonstrations against military trials of civilians and law No. 107 on ""Regulating Rights of Public Assemblies, Processions and Peaceful Protests" ("the Law"). On the same evening, Mr. Ibrahim Jamal, a 19-year-old student of Al Azhar University, was also arrested by the police while travelling in a taxi. Mr. Jamal and the 14 individuals were reportedly held by the police in the New Cairo area. On 9 December 2013, the following 17 students were arrested by the police during a student demonstration at Al Azhar University: Mr. Sami Mohamed Hafiz Ahmad; Mr. Mokhtar Tharwat Mokhtar Hassanein; Mr. Yasser Suliman Abd Alqader; Mr. Moaaz Ahmed Ali; Mr. Ibrahim Qabbani Hussein; Mr. Ahmad Mohamed Mohamed Abbas; Mr. Ahmad Said Abdallah Amara; Mr. Ibrahim Samir Kamil; Mr. Osama Mohamed Mohamed Ahmad; Mr. Ahmad Ali Ibrahim; Mr. Mohamed Bahi Hussein Mohamed; Mr. Ahmad Abd Alqader Abd Alqader Mohamed; Mr. Kamil Alsayed Kamil Alsayed; Mr. Abd Alrahman Mohamed Abdeltawab Mohamed; Mr. Abdallah Shafiq Hilmi Mustafa; Mr. Ahmed Jamal Mohamed Hammam; and Mr. Osama Gamal el din Mohamed Ibrahim. Furthermore, the following 10 student activists were arrested by the police on the same day while meeting at a café near Al Azhar University: Mr. Mohammed Mokhtar; Mr. Ahmed Abdelaziz; Mr. Mohammed Nasr; Mr. Mohammed Abdellatif; Mr. Hussam Al Khuli; Mr. Nader Nour; Mr. Motya' Yassin; Omar Al Shahat; Mr. Ahmed Othman; and Mr. Kamal Aldeen Ahmad. These students were reportedly in police custody in the New Cairo area pending investigation by the prosecution.	13/05/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
23/12/2013 JUA	GNQ 3/2013 **Guinea Equatorial**	**Arbitrary detention; Torture;**	Alegaciones de arresto y detención arbitraria del Sr. Agustín Esono Nsogo quien habría sido sujeto a actos de tortura. Segun las informaciones recibidas, el 17 de octubre de 2012 el Sr. Nsogo fue arrestado en su residencia localizada en Bata, sin que se presentara una orden de arresto. Posteriormente fue trasladado a la Prisión de "Black Beach" en la capital, Malabo, en donde se le mantuvo detenido e incomunicado durante una semana. Esta persona habría sido torturado e implicado en una conspiración para desestabilizar al gobierno del país; sin embargo, no se habría presentado evidencia alguna para sustentar dichos cargos. La detención fue aprobada por el juez de instrucción recién el 1 de noviembre de 2012, 17 días después de que ésta ocurrió. El 22 de octubre de 2012 la Corte Provincial de Malabo anuncio que los cargos por el cual el Sr. Nsogo fue detenido no están justificados en el Código Penal y que por ello no existe una base legal para privarlo de su libertad. Sin embargo, el Sr. Nsogo continúa en detención en la prisión de "Black Beach".	
24/12/2013 JUA	CHN 14/2013 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Torture;**	Alleged house arrest of Ms. Liu Xia, the wife of Chinese Nobel Peace Prize winner Mr. Liu Xiaobo, in violation of international human rights law. According to the information received, on or around 14 October 2010, Ms. Liu Xia was placed under house arrest and has not been allowed to leave her apartment compound except under police escort since. It is reported that her telephone, mobile phone and internet have also been disconnected. Ms. Liu Xia's repeated requests to be able to send and receive regular correspondence have allegedly been denied by Chinese authorities. It is alleged that Ms. Liu Xia's request for independent medical assistance for the treatment of her depression has yet to be granted. She fears that if she is provided with a State-appointed doctor, she might be institutionalized. Serious concern is expressed about the physical and mental well-being of Ms. Liu Xia.	21/02/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
24/12/2013 JUA	EGY 19/2013 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged acts of intimidation and reprisals in the form of a raid and arrests by security forces of the offices and its members of a prominent human rights organization which had been co-operating with the United Nations. According to the information received, on 18 December 2013, more than sixty armed officers of the state security forces raided the offices of the Egyptian Centre for Economic and Social Rights. It is alleged that the officers damaged office equipment and confiscated three laptops and a computer. They then arrested six of its members and volunteers, Messrs' Mahmoud Bilal, Moustafa Eissa, Sherif Ashour, Hossam Mohamed Nasr, Sayed Mahmoud El-Sayed and Mohamed Adel, and took them, handcuffed and blindfolded, to an unknown location. The six men were allegedly forced to stand and beaten until the next morning. All men except Mr. Mohamed Adel were released the next morning. On 22 December 2013, Mr. Adel, and Messrs' Ahmed Douma and Ahmed Maher, who were arrested on 2 December after a peaceful protest, were sentenced to three years imprisonment under the new law No. 107 on ""Regulating Rights of Public Assemblies, Processions and Peaceful Protests".	13/03/2013
24/12/2013 JUA	TUR 6/2013 **Turkey**	**Health; Torture;**	Alleged torture and ill-treatment of children in Sakran Juvenile Prison, Aliaga district, Izmir, Turkey. According to the information received, children detained in Sakran Juvenile prison have repeatedly been subjected to torture and ill-treatment by prison guards and the prison director, including by being severely beaten, placed in solitary confinement for up to 6 months and subjected to denial of medical care and transfer to hospital. Children were allegedly forced to sign a document declaring that they stayed in solitary confinement for five days. It is alleged that those who have filed complaints with the local human rights organization, were reportedly forced by the prison administration to withdraw their complaints. Children have allegedly reported incidents of sexual exploitation in the prison. No criminal investigation is known to have been initiated into the allegations of torture and ill-treatment. Serious concern is expressed about the mental and physical well-being of the children detained in Sakran Juvenile prison.	21/02/2014

Date Type	*Case No Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
27/12/2013 JUA	BGD 15/2013 **Bangladesh**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged torture and execution of members of the political opposition, journalists and human rights defenders. According to the information received, since the announcement of the general election on 25 November 2013, several individuals have been violently detained, tortured and threatened by the Rapid Action Battalion and police officers. Violence in Bangladesh has reportedly resulted in at least 150 arbitrarily executed individuals, which have been allegedly politically motivated. There are also serious allegations that the country's media has been silenced by death threats and intimidation from security officials. Three communications have previously been sent concerning the cases of Mr. Adilur Rahman Khan and Mr. Nasiruddin Elan on 14 August 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. BGD 9/2013, on 6 September 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. BGD 10/2013, and on 13 November 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. BGD 17/2013.) Another communication was sent concerning the escalating violence on news outlets and media professionals on 11 November 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. BGD 13/2013.	
27/12/2013 JUA	EGY 20/2013 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged enforced disappearance and incommunicado detention of 5 men for their affiliation to Mr. Mohamed Morsi. According to the information received, on 3 July 2013, five aides of Mr. Mohamed Morsi, namely Messrs' Khaled al-Qazzaz, Ayman al-Serafy, Abdelmeguid Mashali, Essam al-Haddad and Ayman Ali, were allegedly arrested. On 17 December 2013, Messrs' Khaled al-Qazzaz, Ayman al-Serafy and Abdelmeguid Mashali were reportedly transferred by Egyptian security forces to an unknown location from the military facility where they were being held. Their fate and whereabouts remain unknown. It was further reported that Mr. Essam al-Haddad and Mr. Ayman Ali, have been held incommunicado since 3 July 2013.	

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30/12/2013 JAL	DZA 8/2013 **Algérie**	**Disappearances; Summary executions; Torture; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec;**	Des allégations sont exprimées quant aux droits des victimes de disparition forcée et leurs familles, notamment concernant le droit à la vérité et l'accès à la justice. Selon les informations reçues, le 12 août 2013, un charnier aurait été découvert près du village de Ras El-Ma, Azzaba, dans la wilaya de Skikda, qui pourrait contenir les corps de personnes qui seraient des victimes de disparition forcée. Il a été rapporté qu'une enquête serait en cours. Les familles de victimes de disparition forcée n'auraient cependant pas été dument informées du déroulement et possibles conclusions d'une enquête. Des préoccupations sont exprimées concernant les articles 45 et 46 de l'ordonnance n° 06-01 du 28 Moharram 1427, correspondant au 27 février 2006, portant sur la mise en œuvre de la Charte pour la Paix et la Réconciliation Nationale, notamment à l'égard du droit à la vérité et l'accès à la justice.	11/04/2014
30/12/2013 JAL	IRN 24/2013 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Health; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged torture, denial of medical treatment and consequential deteriorating health of a Kurdish political prisoner. According to the information received, on 22 December 2009, Mr. Zanyar Moradi was convicted and sentenced to death, together with his brother, on charges of "moharebeh" (enmity against God) for the murder of Marivan Friday Imam's son. Mr. Moradi refused to accept the charges and in 2012 published a letter on the psychological and physical torture he endured at the Sanandaj Intelligence Office Detention Center and the false confessions he made because of it. Reportedly, Mr. Moradi is detained at the Rajaei Prison in Karaj, and as a result of torture by intelligence officers, is suffering from a fracture of his lumbar vertebrae (spine) and severe chest pain due to a broken rib. Prison and security officials have allegedly prevented his transfer to a hospital and denied him medical attention, on the ground that Mr. Moradi must personally cover his hospital and operation costs.	

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30/12/2013 JAL	IRN 25/2013 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged execution in secret of four ethnic Arab men from Ahvaz, who were facing the death penalty. According to the information received, Mr. Ghazi Abasi, Mr. Abdolreza Amir Khanafereh, Mr. Abdolamir Mojadami and Mr. Jasem Moghadam Panah, were sentenced to death on charges of Mahrebeh (enmity against God) and Ifsad fil-arz (corruption on earth), in relation to alleged shootings that resulted in the deaths of a police officer and a soldier. The four men denied any involvement in the shootings and stated that their confessions were obtained under severe torture and other ill-treatment. An appeal was reportedly still outstanding when the execution was carried out. On 2 December 2013, officials from the Ministry of Intelligence informed the families of the four men about their execution. Neither the family nor the lawyer of the four men had received notification prior to the execution.	
30/12/2013 JAL	ESP 7/2013 **Spain**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Presunta disconformidad del anteproyecto de Ley Orgánica sobre Protección de la Seguridad Ciudadana, con estándares internacionales de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 29 de noviembre de 2013, el Consejo de Ministros aprobó el anteproyecto de Ley Orgánica sobre Protección de la Seguridad Ciudadana, que actualizará la Ley Orgánica 1/1992 de 27 de febrero de 1992. Su envío al Congreso de los Diputados sería inminente. Se alega que el texto del anteproyecto no ha sido aún hecho público, y que la sociedad civil y otros actores relevantes no han sido consultados ni han podido participar de forma efectiva en su elaboración.	03/04/2014
30/12/2013 JUA	ARE 7/2013 **United Arab Emirates**	**Disappearances; Torture;**	Alleged enforced disappearance and ill-treatment of a Qatari national by State Security officers of the United Arab Emirates and alleged risk of further torture or ill-treatment while in secret detention. According to the information received, on 23 December 2013, Mr. Abdulrahman al-Jaidah, age 25, was beaten by State Security officers and taken to an unknown location, outside the Federal Supreme Court in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE). It is reported that Mr. al-Jaidah was attending a session of his father's trial in the Federal Supreme Court in Abu Dhabi when he was told to go outside by a member of the UAE's State Security apparatus. The fate and whereabouts of Mr. Abdulrahman al-Jaidah are unknown. Serious concern is expressed that the abduction of Mr. al-Jaidah may be related to his public campaign on his father's case, drawing attention to his father's prolonged detention without charge and alleged torture.	27/02/2014

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31/12/2013 JAL	ECU 4/2013 **Ecuador**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;**	Presunto cierre de una organización que trabaja por derechos medioambientales y de los pueblos indígenas de la Amazonía, basado en el Decreto no. 16. Según las informaciones recibidas, miembros de la Fundación Pachamama habrían participado pacíficamente en una manifestación contra la XI Ronda Petrolera en Quito el 28 de noviembre de 2013, durante la cual se alega que habrían tenido lugar actos de agresión contra representantes internacionales. El 1 de diciembre de 2013, se habría acusado públicamente a la Fundación Pachamama de estar involucrada en dichos actos violentos. El 4 de diciembre de 2013, un operativo habría cerrado su sede, citando la participación de ésta en la manifestación del 28 de noviembre e invocando causales de disolución del Decreto Ejecutivo no. 16. Se informa también, que el 26 de diciembre de 2013, la directora de la Fundación Pachamama, la Sra. María Belén Páez, habría sido sujeta a actos intimidatorios por desconocidos. El Decreto Ejecutivo No. 16 fue el objeto de una carta de alegación enviada el 16 de septiembre de 2013, ver A/HRC/25/74, caso no. ECU 1/2013.	
02/01/2014 UA	BRA 1/2014 **Brazil**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Allegations of escalating violence against Tenharim indigenous people in the state of Amazonas, including alleged attacks against a Tenharim leader and villagers. According to the information received, longstanding tensions have existed between Tenharim indigenous people living on the reserve and non-indigenous people in the area over land issues. In early December 2013, a Tenharim village chief was reportedly killed. Subsequently, 3 area residents disappeared and local residents have alleged that the disappearances were an act of reprisal carried out by Tenharim community members in response to the death of their leader. On 25 December 2013, indigenous people from the Tenharim reserve and from other indigenous communities in the area were in the town centre of Humaitá when a crowd of local residents began to harass them. The crowd grew to an estimated 3,000 people who reportedly set fire to the local headquarters of FUNAI (Fundação Nacional do Índio) and Funasa (Fundação Nacional de Saúde), two State agencies working with indigenous communities in the area.	

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02/01/2014 JAL	ITA 2/2013 **Italy**	**Slavery; Trafficking; Violence against women;**	Alleged failure to provide compensation and enforce remedies for two Thai nationals, who were trafficked from Thailand to Italy. According to the information received, in 2006, Ms. X and Ms. Y were promised well paying jobs in Italy by one of their neighbours. However, upon arrival in the country in February 2006, they were forced into prostitution. Less than four months following their arrival, reports indicate that the police raided the brothel where they were forced to work in. The two victims were initially arrested for irregularly residing in the country but after screening interviews the charges were dropped and they were repatriated to Thailand. After their return, the two women pressed charges and on 12 October 2007 the Court of First Instance of Thailand convicted the accused under the Act to Prevent and Suppress Prostitution and handed her an 18 year imprisonment sentence as well as compensation for the victims. It is alleged that the accused escaped from Thailand to Italy before the verdict was delivered and that the conviction has yet to be enforced and compensation paid.	06/03/2014
02/01/2014 JAL	THA 8/2013 **Thailand**	**Slavery; Trafficking; Violence against women;**	Alleged failure to provide compensation and enforce remedies for two Thai nationals, who were trafficked from Thailand to Italy. According to the information received, in 2006, Ms. X and Ms. Y were promised well paying jobs in Italy by one of their neighbours. However, upon arrival in the country in February 2006, they were forced into prostitution. Less than four months following their arrival, reports indicate that the police raided the brothel where they were forced to work in. The two victims were initially arrested for irregularly residing in the country but after screening interviews the charges were dropped and they were repatriated to Thailand. After their return, the two women pressed charges and on 12 October 2007 the Court of First Instance of Thailand convicted the accused under the Act to Prevent and Suppress Prostitution and handed her an 18 year imprisonment sentence as well as compensation for the victims. It is alleged that the accused escaped from Thailand to Italy before the verdict was delivered and that the conviction has yet to be enforced and compensation paid.	
02/01/2014 JUA	THA 9/2013 **Thailand**	**Disappearances; Human rights defenders;**	Request for information on the status of the investigation on the case of Mr. Somchait Neelaphaijit. According to the information received, the investigation of the enforced disappearance of Mr. Somchait Neelaphaijit may be closed and consequently his wife, Ms. Neelaphaijit, may be removed from the witness protection programme.	

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06/01/2014 AL	SGP 1/2014 **Singapore**	**Migrants;**	Alleged summary deportation of 57 migrants. According to the information received, on 8 December 2013, a riot started shortly after a fatal traffic accident between a private bus and an Indian national construction worker in the area known as Little India. Approximately 400 migrants, mainly Indian nationals, were allegedly involved in the riot. At least 18 people, including law enforcement officials, were injured. Reportedly, a total of 57 migrants who participated in the riot were deported in December 2013. The decision was allegedly based on the police investigative findings only, without an opportunity for the migrants to refute these findings. There were also allegations of police brutality by some of the migrants who were remanded during the investigations.	03/03/2014
08/01/2014 JUA	BLR 1/2014 **Belarus**	**Belarus; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged risk of execution following proceedings that have reportedly been marred by secrecy. According to the information received, on 26 November 2013, Mr. Lykov was sentenced to death by the Minsk Regional Court on charges of murder. It is reported that no information is available regarding the details of the trial and conviction of Mr. Lykov and that the legal proceedings against him were held behind closed doors. Therefore, it is alleged that the death penalty may have been imposed and may be carried out against Mr. Eduard Lykov, after a trial that did not meet the most stringent fair trial and due process guarantees.	31/03/2014
09/01/2014 JAL	BRA 6/2013 **Brazil**	**Business enterprises; Health; Toxic waste; Water and Sanitation;**	Alleged on-going contamination and poisoning in Piquiá de Baixo, Açailândia, Maranhão State, Amazon Region, Brazil. According to information received, high levels of pollutant emissions and contaminated water released by the iron and steel industry operating in the vicinity of these communities have adversely affected their health and livelihoods resulting in increased incidence of respiratory illnesses, eye and skin maladies, and cancer. In particular, it is alleged that children died as a consequence of the pollution through contact with incandescent slag, a toxic waste product of iron and steel smelting. It is further reported that the affected communities lack access to health services and recourse despite attempts at judicial resolutions.	

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09/01/2014 JUA	ARE 1/2014 **United Arab Emirates**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged risk of imminent execution of five foreign nationals in violation of international human rights law standards. According to the information received, Messrs' Ravindra Krishna Pillai, Abdullah Abdur-Rahman Abdullah, Mohomed Naif Ali, Kamrul Islam and Ateek Ashraf, are reportedly scheduled to be executed by firing squad on 12 January 2014, in the United Arab Emirates. Mr. Ravindra Krishna Pillai, a Sri Lankan national, was sentenced to death on charges of murder. Reportedly, the circumstances of the case do not indicate the intentional nature of the killing. Mr. Abdullah Abdur-Rahman Abdullah, an Egyptian national, reported to have psychosocial disabilities, was also sentenced to death. Furthermore, Messrs' Mohomed Naif Ali, Kamrul Islam and Ateek Ashraf, Bangladeshi nationals, were also sentenced to death on charges of murder. It is alleged that all five defendants have issued appeals for the review of their cases, which are reportedly pending at present.	16/04/2014
10/01/2014 JUA	BHR 1/2014 **Bahrain**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and torture of a photographer and journalist. According to the information received, on 26 December 2013, at about 2.30 a.m., Mr. Fardan was arrested at his home by officers dressed in plain clothes. He was not presented with an arrest warrant or given a reason for his arrest, nor did the police officers show any identification documents. It is reported that Mr. Fardan was taken to the Criminal Investigations Directorate (CID) in Manama where he was held incommunicado. He was reportedly beaten during interrogation until he passed out and subsequently taken to Salmaniya Medical Complex, before being transferred to al-Qal'a Prison hospital. Mr. Fardan was reportedly denied access to a lawyer, and not allowed visits by his family, albeit two short phone calls. On 1 January 2014, the Public Prosecutor ordered his detention for 45 days on charges of "intending to participate in gatherings". It is reported that earlier in 2013, Mr. Fardan had already been arrested, beaten and threatened with death if he did not cooperate by providing photos of anti-government demonstrators.	11/02/2014

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10/01/2014 JAL	IND 1/2014 **India**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged death in custody. According to the information received, on 3 March 2013, Mr. X was arrested by the police on suspicion of murder and later transferred to the preliminary detention centre in Khetri, India, where he was held from 10 July 2013 onwards. It is alleged that Mr. X was forced to admit to the offence and was subsequently charged with murder. No information is available regarding the details of his trial and conviction. On an unknown date, Mr. X was reportedly found dead in his cell. While the circumstances of his death are unclear, it is alleged that Mr. X died as a result of torture. Mr. X's family is reportedly reluctant to file a complaint out of fear of reprisals. Concern is expressed about the circumstances of the death of Mr. Meghwal while in custody.	17/01/2014
10/01/2014 UA	KEN 1/2014 **Kenya**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Alleged imminent threat of eviction faced by the Sengwer indigenous people. According to the information received, police are poised to forcibly evict Sengwer indigenous people from their homes in the Embobut Forest area. For centuries, the Sengwer indigenous people, also known as the Cherangany indigenous people, have lived, hunted and gathered in the Embobut Forest area in the Rift Valley of Kenya. Sengwer continue to live in or near the Embobut Forest and to engage in cultural and subsistence practices in the area. According to reports, police forces have been gathering in the Embobut Forest area in preparation of evictions ordered by the Government in pursuit of forest and water conservation objectives. Sources report that since the 1970s Kenyan authorities have made repeated attempts to forcibly evict the Sengwer from the forest for resettlement in other areas.	

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10/01/2014 UA	USA 1/2014 **United States of America**	**Torture;**	Alleged prolonged solitary confinement. According to the information received, Mr. Whitmore was arrested on charges of armed robbery and rape which were later dropped by the complainant. He was later charged with the murder of the Zachary City Mayor. It is alleged that during this period when charges were pending against him, Mr. Whitmore was held in East Baton Rouge Parish Prison (EBRPP) together with eight other inmates in a cell designed for three inmates. Mr. Whitmore was seen by the District Attorney of East Baton Rouge Parish Prison, who had allegedly suggested that he should confess to the murder of the Mayor. It is reported that in the wake of this visit, Mr. Whitmore was subjected to beating and other forms of ill-treatment and was eventually forced to sign a confession. On 27 September 1976, during a subsequent trial, Mr. Whitmore's lawyer asked for acquittal as the subsequent charges of robbery and rape were reportedly dismissed by the presiding judge at an evidentiary hearing in August 1975. On 15 April 1977, Mr. Whitmore was nevertheless charged with armed robbery and rape and sentenced to 75 years and 50 years of hard labour. In March 1978, Mr. Whitmore was reportedly taken to Louisiana State Prison, and was placed in solitary confinement in D-Tier, the so-called militant tier, where he reportedly remains detained.	
13/01/2014 JAL	NGA 1/2014 **Nigeria**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged upcoming signature of the Same Sex Marriage (Prohibition) Bill, 2011, by the Senate on 18 December 2013. According to the information received, the Bill allows for 10 years imprisonment for anyone who "registers, operates or participates in gay clubs, societies or organizations" or who "supports the registration, operation and sustenance of gay clubs, societies, organizations, processions or meetings". If passed, this Bill could be used to prevent LGBT individuals, as well as those perceived as belonging to any of these groups, and those that bring support to them, from associating or assembling freely. This Bill was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 13 June 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. NGA 4/2013.	

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13/01/2014 AL	USA 2/2014 **United States of America**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Allegations concerning the efforts of the Jemez Pueblo indigenous people to recover traditional lands located within the Valles Caldera National Preserve in New Mexico. According to the information received, the area currently known as the Valles Caldera National Preserve and surrounding areas in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico are part of the traditional territory of the Jemez Pueblo indigenous people by virtue of the Pueblo's historical use and occupancy. The Jemez Pueblo have continued to access the area and carry out traditional cultural and religious activities despite it having been granted by the United States to private parties in the latter half of the 19th century and also despite the subsequent acquisition of this area by the United States and the creation of the Valles Caldera National Preserve in 2000. It is reported that the Jemez Pueblo did not agree or consent to the granting of these lands to private parties or their taking by the federal Government. The Jemez Pueblo indigenous people currently seek the return of the area encompassing the Valles Caldera National Preserve.	29/04/2014
14/01/2014 JUA	EGY 1/2014 **Egypt**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion;**	Concerns expressed in relation to the final draft of the new Constitution as approved by the Egyptian Constituent Assembly on 3 December 2013, which could negatively impact upon the enjoyment of human rights in the Arab Republic of Egypt, especially as regards freedom of religion or belief and freedom of opinion and expression. The adopted text will be submitted on 14-15 January 2014 for approval by the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt through a national referendum. As they currently stand, articles 2, 3, 10, 24, 53, 64, 65,67,71,72, 74, 104, 144, 165 and 235 of the draft Constitution still need to be brought into line with international human rights treaties to which the Arab Republic of Egypt is a party.	29/01/2014
14/01/2014 JAL	KOR 1/2014 **Republic of Korea**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged massive layoffs, arrest of trade union members and raid of offices of the Korean Railroad Workers Union (KRWU) in connection with a strike. According to the information received, on 9 December 2013, KRWU members held a demonstration in connection to a strike asking for better working conditions. It is reported that, in connection to this strike, the Korean Railroad dismissed 8,000 union members and filed a lawsuit against 186 members for obstruction of business, claiming damages amounting to KRW 7.7bn.	10/04/2014

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16/01/2014 JUA	FJI 1/2014 **Fiji**	**Arbitrary detention; Discrimination against women in law and in practic; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged abduction and rape of a woman, followed by her arbitrary detention. According to information received, on 28 November 2013, Ms. X, age 21, was forcefully abducted and raped by her ex-boyfriend. After reporting this incident to the Sigatoka police, she continued to be threatened and harassed by the perpetrator, and no action was taken to detain him or investigate the matter. On 1 January 2014, Ms. X was taken into police custody accused of providing false information, faking a kidnapping, and sending threats to herself. She was taken into custody for six days. It is reported that Ms. X did not have access to a court-appointed lawyer during her detention; she has continued to receive threats by the alleged perpetrator, and has suffered acts of intimidation, violence and coercion by the police.	
17/01/2014 JUA	BHR 2/2014 **Bahrain**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Torture;**	Alleged arrest of one individual and enforced disappearance of four others. According to the information received, on 29 December 2013, Mr. Aqeel Abdul Rasool Mohamed Ahmed, was allegedly arrested at the house of his relative by members of the security team of the Criminal Investigation Department of the State. Mr. Ahmed's family has reportedly not been allowed to visit him. On 8 January 2014, Mr. X, 17 years old, was allegedly last seen in the village of "Markh". The family of Mr. X has not been informed of the fate and whereabouts of him. In the early morning of 9 January 2014, Messrs' Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Al Arab, Mansoor Ali Mansoor Al Jamri and Hussain Al Ghasrah were allegedly abducted by police officers. The fate and whereabouts of Messrs' Al Arab, Al Jamri and Al Ghasrah also remain unknown.	17/02/2014

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17/01/2014 UA	IND 2/2014 **India**	**Slavery;**	Allegations concerning cases of bonded labour in Odisha, India. According to the information received, the hands of Mr. Nilambar Dhangada Majhi and Mr. Jialu Nial, two labourers from the Kalahandi district, were reportedly cut off by a labour contractor after they tried to escape. The aforementioned individuals were reportedly part of a group of 12 labourers, who were brought from their villages beginning of December 2013 to work in a brick kiln in Andhra Pradesh. It is reported that the contractor forcibly tried to take the labourers to another State (to Raipur in Chhatishgarh). All of the labourers reportedly got off the train at Gondia and Nagpur and managed to escape, with the exception of Mr. Nilambar and Mr. Jialu who were caught at Raipur on 9 December 2013. It is reported that they were brought back to Kalahandi on 15 December 2013 and the contractor demanded them to repay the advance payment of all the labourers. When they pleaded their inability to do so, their right hands were allegedly cut off and they were dumped on the road.	
17/01/2014 JUA	IRQ 1/2014 **Iraq**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;**	Alleged risk of imminent executions in contravention of international human rights law . According to the information received, Messrs' Bara' Ibrahim Muhammad and Taysir Jassim Muhammad were sentenced to death on 8 August 2010 by the First Branch of the Criminal Court in the province of Anbar, Iraq. The aforementioned individuals were reportedly part of a group of 11 persons who were convicted for alleged involvement in the explosions on 7 January 2010 in the city of Hit, which resulted in the death of eight people. The 11 individuals were reportedly held incommunicado and subjected to interrogations under torture. It is further reported that these two individuals retracted their confessions when several defendants reported the acts of torture against them during the proceedings. Allegedly, the Court admitted however the pre-trial confessions as evidence against the said defendants and the death sentences were reportedly upheld by the Court of Cassation in 2011. Messrs' Bara' Ibrahim Muhammad and Taysir Jassim Muhammad are currently reported to be at risk of imminent execution while the other nine individuals were executed on 22 September 2013 in Baghdad.	

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17/01/2014 UA	USA 3/2014 **United States of America**	**Summary executions;**	Alleged imposition of the death penalty on a Mexican national in violation of international human rights standards. According to the information received, Mr. Edgar Arias Tamayo was sentenced to death for the murder of Officer Guy Gaddis of the Houston Police Department, allegedly committed in 1994 in Texas when he was 26 years old. Mr. Arias Tamayo had the right to seek consular assistance after arrest. However, he was not advised of this right. In addition, the Mexican authorities did not learn of the case until a week before the trial. It is also alleged that evidence of his intellectual disability was not presented by his lawyer at the trial, which would render his execution unconstitutional.	
20/01/2014 UA	BOL 1/2014 **Bolivia**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Algeciones sobre la situación del Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qullasuyu (CONAMAQ). Según las informaciónes recibidas, el 10 de diciembre de 2013 por la noche, un grupo de personas intentaron a entrar violentamente a la sede del Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qullasuyu (CONAMAQ) en la ciudad de La Paz. Según la información se informa, los responsables forman parte de un grupo afiliado acon el Gobierno de Bolivia quienes alegan que ellos son los verdaderos representantes del CONAMAQ. Según las alegaciones recibidas, estos sucesos guardan relación con el desacuerdo que desde varios años han expresado autoridades del CONAMAQ con las políticas del Gobierno en materia de derechos de los pueblos indígenas. Se ha alegado que el grupo de personas que tomaron la sede de CONAMAQ no constituyen autoridades indígenas elegidas de conformidad con las tradiciones y costumbres de los pueblos indígenas representados por esa organización.	28/02/2014
20/01/2014 JUA	HND 1/2014 **Honduras**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Presunto patrón de ataques y hostigamiento contra organizaciones que trabajan en defensa de los derechos de las personas LGBTI en Honduras. Según las informaciones recibidas, integrantes de las asociaciones Arcoiris y APUVIMEH habrían sufrido ataques y actos de intimidación. La Sra. Yona Cruz habría sido atacada físicamente, la hija de la Sra. Sandra Zambrano habría sido retenida, la oficina de la organización Arcoiris habría sido allanada, la casa de José Zambrano habría sido igualmente allanada y el Sr. Iván Gerardo Artola habría sido hostigado por su labor en defensa de los derechos de las personas LGBTI.	

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20/01/2014 JUA	SYR 1/2014 **Syrian Arab Republic**	**Arbitrary detention; Food; Health; Torture; Water and Sanitation;**	Alleged denial of access to food, safe drinking water and medical supplies and services for detainees in Aleppo Central Prison. According to the information received, more than 400 detainees in Aleppo Central Prison have died since April 2013, mainly as a result of lack of access to food, safe drinking water and medical supplies and care. The prison, which is under the Government's control, reportedly houses approximately 3,500 detainees and is located in an area of heavy fighting between Government forces and armed opposition groups. Reportedly, the Red Crescent is prevented from delivering adequate supplies of food and medication to the detainees.	03/02/2014
22/01/2014 JUA	EGY 2/2014 **Egypt**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged extrajudicial killing and intimidation of a lawyer and his family. According to the information received, on 3 January 2013, members of security forces raided the family house of Mr. Hany Saeed. Allegedly, the authorities sought the arrest of Mr. Saeed in relation to his activities as a lawyer. His mother, Mrs. Mahrousa Badawy Ragab, and his wife, who were at the scene during the raid, were reportedly attacked by the security forces. Mrs. Ragab was beaten until she started bleeding and lost consciousness, and subsequently locked in a room inside the house where she died as a result of her injuries. The members of the security forces allegedly threatened Mr. Saeed's wife with the same treatment if she complained to the authorities. Reportedly, Mrs. Ragab's family was forced to certify that she died of natural causes. Grave concern is expressed about the circumstances of the death of Mrs. Ragab and about the imminent threats against Mr. Saeed and his wife.	25/03/2014
22/01/2014 JUA	MYS 1/2014 **Malaysia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged reprisals against COMANGO, a coalition of Malaysian non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for their engagement with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. According to the information received, the alleged public harassment against COMANGO, in Parliament and in the press, occurred prior to and since Malaysia's second review under the UPR process on 24 October 2013. On 8 January 2014, the Ministry of Home Affairs allegedly issued a press statement declaring COMANGO to be illegal. Grave concern is expressed that the recent banning of COMANGO might be an act of reprisal for its engagement with the UPR process.	

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22/01/2014 JUA	SYR 2/2014 **Syrian Arab Republic**	**Arbitrary detention; Cultural Rights; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged arrest and detention of a political cartoonist. According to the information received, Mr. Akram Raslan, a cartoonist working for Al-Fida newspaper, was arrested without an arrest warrant on 2 October 2012 by the Syrian Military Intelligence in the city of Hama. The arrest reportedly occurred after he posted political cartoons critical of President Bashar Al-Assad on Facebook. On 26 July 2013, Mr. Raslan was reportedly put on secret trial and sentenced to life imprisonment on account of, inter alia, insulting the country's president. While Mr. Raslan had reportedly been held incommunicado since his arrest, there were conflicting reports about Mr. Raslan's fate and whereabouts, including that he may have been executed.	31/03/2014
22/01/2014 JAL	ARE 2/2014 **United Arab Emirates**	**Discrimination against women in law and in practic; Violence against women;**	Alleged detention, ill treatment and conviction of a woman, victim of rape who reported the crime to the police. According to information received, in the evening of 5 March and the early hours of 6 March 2013, Ms. X, a Norwegian national, was raped by a colleague at the hotel where she was staying, while on a business trip to Dubai. After reporting the rape to the police, Ms. X was placed in detention for four days, during which time she was allegedly held in an overcrowded communal cell with poor ventilation and sanitation facilities; not offered the opportunity of contacting either the Norwegian consulate, nor a lawyer or her family; forced to endure threats and intimidation by police officers; and made to sign documents she did not understand. On 16 July 2013, a Misdemeanour Court convicted and sentenced her to a total of 16 months in prison for, among others, "engaging in consensual sexual relations outside of marriage" and "illegal consumption of alcohol".	13/03/2014

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23/01/2014 JUA	COL 1/2014 **Colombia**	**Indigenous peoples; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alegaciones de riesgo de ejecución del Sr. Flaminio Onogama Gutiérrez, líder del grupo indígena Embera Chamí, y el asesinato de los Sres. Berlain Saigama Javari y Jhon Braulio Saigama, también líderes del mismo grupo indígena Embera Chamí, por miembros de los "grupos armados ilegales post desmovilización". Segun las informaciones recibidas, el 1 de enero de 2014, los Sres. el Sr. Berlain Saigama Javari y el Sr. Jhon Braulio Saigama, sobrinos del Sr. Flaminio Onogama Gutiérrez, habrían sido acuchillados y asesinados por supuestos miembros del dicho grupo los "grupos armados ilegales post desmovilización", en el municipio de El Dovio, Departamento del Valle de Cauca, Colombia. Los cuerpos de los individuos anteriormente mencionados, que presentarían señas de haber sido torturados, fueron encontrados el mismo día. El 30 y 31 de diciembre de 2013, miembros armados del grupo los "grupos armados ilegales post desmovilización" habrían entrado a la comunidad de La Esperanza buscando al Sr. Flaminio Onogama Gutiérrez y habrían cuestionado a los individuos mencionados por el paradero del Sr. Flaminio Onogama Gutiérrez. El 2 de enero de 2014, se reportó que un grupo de individuos, identificado por testigos como miembros de los "grupos armados ilegales post desmovilización", regresarían a la comunidad de La Esperanza preguntando por el paradero del Sr. Flaminio Onogama.	14/04/2014 22/04/2014
24/01/2014 UA	NRU 1/2014 **Nauru**	**Independence judges and lawyers;**	Alleged removal and deportation of a magistrate without due process and interference in the independence of the judiciary. According to the information received, on 19 January 2014, the President of Nauru removed Resident Magistrate Peter Law from his functions in violation of an injunction issued by the Chief Justice. Subsequently, Chief Justice Geoffrey Eames, who was in Australia at the time, had his visa cancelled, preventing his return to Nauru. Serious concern is expressed that the removal of the magistrate without due process and the cancelation of the visa of the Chief Justice violate the independence of the judiciary.	

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27/01/2014 JUA	COL 2/2014 **Colombia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Internally displaced persons; Summary executions;**	Presunto patrón de asesinatos, ataques, y amenazas de muerte y allanamientos, perpetrados por grupos armados ilegales en contra de defensores de derechos humanos trabajando en conexión con el proceso de restitución de tierras en el país. Según la información recibida, los Sres. Hermes Enrique Vidal Osorio, Ever Cordero Oviedo y Giraldo Antonio Padilla Ortega habrían sido asesinados y el Sr. Bruno Federico habría sufrido un ataque y actos de intimidación. Se expresa seria preocupación por las alegaciones recibidas indicando que las violaciones en su contra pudieran estar relacionadas con su trabajo en conexión con el proceso de restitución de tierras.	
28/01/2014 JAL	RUS 1/2014 **Russian Federation**	**Business enterprises; Indigenous peoples;**	Allegations of discrimination against the indigenous Evenki "Dylacha" community. According to the information received, "Dylacha" is an indigenous Evenki obshchina (clan community) founded in 1992 and located in Bauntovski Evenkiisky District, Baikal region, Republic of Buryatia. Dylacha held a license to carry out mining and related processing of nephrite, a type of jade. The livelihood of the indigenous peoples of the Baikal region has been based on mining and processing of nephrite for hundreds of years. Reportedly, although Dylacha has complied with relevant Russian legislation and regulations in carrying out its activities, including its mining operations, Government authorities have dissolved Dylacha alleging that its activities were in violation of Russian legislation. Specifically, it was alleged that the community is not permitted to carry out "non-traditional activities" but only has the right to generate earnings from fishing, hunting and reindeer husbandry. These actions against Dylacha have allegedly caused it to experience significant economic hardship.	14/05/2014

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28/01/2014 JAL	LKA 1/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Discrimination against women in law and in practic; Migrants;**	Alleged discrimination against women of a circular issued by the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment. According to the information received, Circular No. 13/2013, issued by the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment on 7 June 2013, requests all licensed foreign employment agencies to obtain an assurance of the state of health and actual state of affairs at home from female domestic migrant workers in order to issue a clearance of "their state of affairs" in Sri Lanka so as to migrate for work abroad. It is alleged that the provisions of this circular discriminate against women and restrict their rights to freedom of movement and work.	27/05/2014
28/01/2014 JUA	VNM 2/2014 **Viet Nam**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Minority issues;**	Alleged arrest, threats and harassment against members of the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam (UBCV) in Hue and Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. According to the information received, since early January 2014 members of the UBCV's executive have been subjected to police harassment and placed under house arrest, as part of an alleged on-going crack down on the UBCV. In addition, the security police have purportedly prevented the new UBCV leadership from organizing a Memorial Day ceremony on 10 January. In the days and hours leading to the commemoration of Memorial Day, security police intercepted and prevented members of the UBCV from attending the celebrations that were taking place despite the ban. Several leaders of the UBCV youth movement were harassed and placed under house arrest, they are: Ho Nguyen Minh, Y, Ho Van Nich, Hoang Nhu Dao, Hoang Tanh, Hoang Thi Hong Phuong, Lê Cong Cau, Lê Nhat Thinh, Lê Van Thanh, Ngo Duc Tien, Nguyen Chien, Nguyen Dinh Mong, Nguyen Duc Khoa, Nguyen Sac, Nguyen Tat Truc, Nguyen Thi Huong, Nguyen Van De, Truong Dien Hieu, Truong Minh Dung, Truong Trong Thao, Van Dinh An, Van Dinh Tat, Van Thi Hieu, Van Tien Nhi.	14/04/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
31/01/2014 JUA	KAZ 1/2014 **Kazakhstan**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Minority issues;**	Alleged persecution of several Jehovah's Witnesses for alleged illegal missionary activity. According to the information received, on 23 November 2013, Mr. Yuriy Toporov, a 36 years old lawyer, was arrested by police and subsequently charged with illegal missionary activities when he participated in a weekly peaceful religious meeting of Jehovah's Witnesses. If convicted, Mr. Toporov is at risk of being deported from the Republic of Kazakhstan to Russia. Serious concern is expressed that the arrest and charges against Mr. Toporov occurred in retaliation for his professional activities as a lawyer and human rights defender and may be part of a crackdown on and persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses, which is allegedly ongoing since the adoption of amendments to the Law on "Religious Activity and Religious Associations" on 11 October 2011. Allegedly, other targeted Jehovah's Witnesses include Mr. Dmitriy Bukin, Mr. Nurzhan Agalkov, Ms. Nadezhda Shefer, Mr. Sergey Chuvashkin, Mr. Eduard Malykhin and Ms. Irina Malykhin.	28/03/2014 07/04/2014
31/01/2014 JUA	SAU 2/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Summary executions;**	Alleged detention and prosecution of a blogger and organizer of a conference to mark the "day of liberalism" on charges of insulting Islam and "apostasy". According to the information received, on 17 June 2012, Mr. Raef Badawi was arrested in Jeddah after organizing a conference to mark the "day of liberalism" and was subsequently detained in a prison in Briman. In July 2012, a trial against Mr. Badawi started before the General Court in Jeddah, with jurisdiction over apostasy cases, but was later referred to the Criminal Court of Jeddah as the General Court decided that Mr. Badawi should not be tried for apostasy. The charges brought against Mr. Badawi relate to a number of articles he had written and published on his website and on social media deemed to be insulting Islam. On 29 July 2013, the Criminal Court in Jeddah convicted Mr. Badawi under the information technology law of "founding a liberal website", "adopting liberal thought" and for insulting Islam. Mr. Badawi was sentenced to seven years and three months in prison, and 600 lashes. On 11 December 2013, the Court of Appeal ruled that the case should be reviewed again, dropped the apostasy charges, and sent it back to the Criminal Court in Jeddah, which in turn remanded Mr. Badawi to the General Court on charges of "apostasy", an "offence" punishable by death.	12/02/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
31/01/2014 JUA	SYR 3/2014 **Syrian Arab Republic**	**Adequate housing; Food; Health; Torture; Water and Sanitation;**	Alleged denial of access to food, safe drinking water, adequate shelter and medical supplies, facilities and services as a method of war in violation of international human rights law. According to the information received, Government and pro-government armed forces have laid siege to several towns and villages that had previously faced massive levels of destruction of homes and infrastructures, and are blocking access of residents to supplies of food, water, and medicines. Moreover, Government and pro-government forces have reportedly deliberately attacked food and water supplies as well as medical units and personnel in opposition-held areas. Reportedly, anti-government armed groups have also in some cases blocked access to food and medical supplies to residents under siege and attacked medical units.	
31/01/2014 JAL	TJK 1/2014 **Tajikistan**	**Health; Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alleged death in custody of a member of the opposing Islamic Renaissance Party. According to the information received, on 30 October 2013, Mr. Umed Tojiev, a member of the opposition, Islamic Renaissance Party, was arrested at a market in Sughd province, Tajikistan. Reportedly, Mr. Tojiev was not allowed to see a defence lawyer until 13 November 2013. He was allegedly subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment while in detention with the purpose of extracting a confession about his alleged involvement in terrorism. It is alleged that, on an unknown date, Mr. Tojiev jumped out of the third floor window of the police station in Sughd province, and was subsequently hospitalized with broken legs for four days. On 5 November 2013, he was placed in pre-trial detention. On 19 January 2014, Mr. Tojiev died at the Central Hospital of Main Directorate of Implementation of Criminal Punishment (MDICP). According to his lawyer, the official reason given for his death was "thrombotic embolism".	29/04/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
03/02/2014 JUA	CHN 1/2014 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Cultural Rights; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Minority issues;**	Alleged arrest and detention of ten Tibetan singers and musicians. According to the information received, artists Gongpo Tsezin, Trinley Tsekar, Kelsang Yarphel, Lolo, Pema Trinley, Chakdor, Khenrap, Nyagdompo, Shawo Tashi, and Achok Phulshung are either currently being detained or their fate and whereabouts are unknown. It is alleged that these artists have been arrested in connection with their songs supporting Tibetan culture and reflecting the situation in the Tibetan Autonomous Region. Serious concerns are expressed that the alleged arbitrary arrest and detention or enforced disappearance of the aforementioned 10 Tibetan singers and musicians may be linked to their legitimate human rights activities. The Tibetan singer Lolo was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 9 August 2012, see A/HRC/22/67/Corr.2, case no. CHN 8/2012.	30/04/2014
03/02/2014 JAL	KEN 2/2014 **Kenya**	**Adequate housing; Discrimination against women in law and in practic; Extreme poverty; Food; Violence against women;**	Allegations of discrimination against women caused by provisions contained in the 2013 Matrimonial Property Bill. According to the information received, the 2013 Matrimonial Property Bill, adopted by the National Parliament of the Republic of Kenya on 12 November 2013, denies women the right to marital property upon divorce or death of their spouse, unless they can prove they made a financial contribution during their marriage. It has also been reported that only a minority of women own land title deeds in their own names or jointly with men in Kenya and that traditional customary laws regard property as the sole preserve of men, with women often struggling to provide for themselves and their children when they are widowed, divorced or separated.	

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03/02/2014 JUA	SAU 1/2014 **Saudi Arabia**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged arrest and detention of, and reprisal against the Deputy President of the Saudi Civil and Political Rights Association (ACPRA). According to the information received, Mr. Fawzan Mohsen Awad Al Harbi, Deputy President of ACPRA, was summoned to appear before the Special Criminal Court of Riyadh on 4 December 2013 and charged with several offences, including "inciting disobedience to the ruler by calling for demonstrations", "describing the Saudi Arabian state as a police state" and "co-founding an unlicensed organization". On 26 December 2013, the Court reportedly ordered the arrest of Mr. Al Harbi without providing any legal ground. At the time of writing, Mr. Al Harbi remained in detention in Al Malaz prison in Riyadh. It is alleged that the arrest and detention of Mr. Al Harbi is aimed at suppressing his activities as a human rights activist and linked to his engagement with the United Nations human rights mechanisms. The ACPRA and Mr. Harbi were the subjects of previous communications sent on 31 December 2013, see above, case no. SAU 2/2014, 27 March 2013, see A/HRC/24/21, case no. SAU 5/2013, and 12 September 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. SAU 8/2013.	
04/02/2014 JAL	UGA 1/2014 **Uganda**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged passing by Parliament of a revised version of the Anti-Homosexuality Bill, 2009, now referred to as the Anti-Homosexuality Act, 2013, on 20 December 2013. According to our information, on 23 January 2014, the Act was formally presented to President Museveni and it is currently pending assent by the President before 22 February 2014. Grave concerns are expressed that if signed into law, this Act would violate the rights to privacy, non-discrimination, freedom of association, assembly, opinion, expression, the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, and not to be subject to arbitrary arrest or detention and could be used to detain or interfere with the legitimate work of human rights defenders and prevent LGBT individuals, as well as those perceived as belonging to any of these groups, and those that bring support to them, from associating or assembling freely.	21/02/2014

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05/02/2014 JUA	KWT 1/2014 **Kuwait**	**Arbitrary detention; Discrimination against women in law and in practic; Violence against women;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of a Kuwaiti national on the basis of her gender identity. According to the information received, Ms. X was arrested by the police in the Hawalli neighbourhood on 21 January 2014 and taken to the Salmiya main branch of the Department of Criminal Investigation. On 23 January 2014, she was reportedly transferred to the Kuwait Central Prison and remained in detention at the time of writing. She was reportedly charged with "imitation of the opposite sex", which is a criminal offence under Amendment 198 of the Kuwaiti Penal Code. According to reports, Ms. X had no prior criminal record and there was no indication that she was suspected of committing any criminal offence at the time of the arrest. She was arrested only on the basis of her gender identity and expression.	
06/02/2014 AL	BLZ 1/2014 **Belize**	**Summary executions;**	Alleged killing of an 18 year old cross-dresser. According to the information received on 12 January 2014, at around 1.50 a.m., Mr. X, aged 18, was reportedly found dead in Belize City, Belize. Reportedly, Mr. X was walking alone on Elston Kerr Street when two unidentified individuals allegedly tried to rob him and stabbed him in the chest. Neither his cell phone nor his money was stolen and it is believed that his killing could be motivated by the fact that he dressed as a woman. It is further reported that Mr. X received numerous death threats by SMS prior to his murder. Concern is expressed about the motivation for the murder of Mr. X and about the wider atmosphere of discrimination and acts of violence against gays, lesbians and transgendered people that have been reported in Belize.	

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07/02/2014 JAL	BIH 1/2014 **Bosnia and Herzegovina**	**Cultural Rights; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;**	Alleged violent disruption of the Queer Festival Merlinka in Sarajevo. According to the information received, on 1 February 2014, a group of unidentified individuals reportedly stormed the Art Cinema Kriterion in Sarajevo where the aforementioned festival was taking place. They shouted hateful remarks against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered persons (LGBT). They then physically assaulted three attendees who sustained minor physical injuries, and psychologically traumatised over 25 other attendees who were subsequently moved to safe locations in the city. A couple of hours prior to the attack, the organizers had reported to the police a series of threats against the festival made on Facebook. However, the police failed to provide protection to the organizers and participants, despite reassurances that police officers would be deployed during different events of the festival. Serious concerns are expressed about the violent disruption of the Queer Festival Merlinka and the ongoing harassment of LGBT persons in the country.	17/04/2014
07/02/2014 JAL	ZWE 1/2014 **Zimbabwe**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged acts of harassment against leaders of two associations promoting and defending human rights. According to the information received, on 22 November 2013, the Harare Rottenrow Magistrate Court acquitted Mr. Abel Chikomo from the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum (ZHR NGO Forum) of charges made on 25 July 2012 of running an unregistered organization under the Private Voluntary Organization Act (PVO). Moreover, on 4 December 2013, the Harare Rottenrow Magistrate Court allegedly summoned on similar charges Ms. Martha Tholanah, chairperson of the Gays and Lesbians of Zimbabwe Association (GALZ). The mentioned summon reportedly came after a number of acts of harassments against GALZ. GALZ was the subject of two previous communications sent on 17 June 2010, see A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para. 2517-2525, and 17 June 2012, see A/HRC/22/67/Corr.2, case no. ZWE 6/2012. Both GALZ and ZHR NGO Forum were the subject of one earlier communication sent on 17 October 2012, see A/HRC/22/67/Corr.2, case no. ZWE 8/2012.	

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10/02/2014 AL	PAK 1/2014 **Pakistan**	**Discrimination against women in law and in practic;**	Alleged abolition of a quota system following a Constitutional amendment in 2010, resulting in decreased women's political representation in four provinces in Pakistan. According to the information received, following the 18th Constitutional amendment in 2010 devolving local Government to the provinces in Pakistan, four provinces, Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, reportedly promulgated legislation to govern the formation of local governments. This legislation allegedly replaced the 2001 Local Governance Ordinance which expired in 2009 and with it the Local Government System which stipulated 33% seats reserved for women at the grass-roots level. This quota had reportedly provided the opportunity for many women to enter politics and it has been alleged that its loss has significantly reduced women's political participation in the provinces. It has also been alleged that the use of the mixed method of elections denies women candidates on reserved seats the opportunity to gain direct votes from communities.	
10/02/2014 JUA	LKA 2/2014 **Sri Lanka**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Internally displaced persons;**	Alleged acts of intimidation and reprisals, including death threats, directed against human rights defenders. According to the information received, members of the National Fisheries Solidarity Movement (NAFSO) have been the subject of acts of intimidation and reprisals, including in some instances in connection with the visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Navanethem Pillay, to Sri Lanka from 25 to 31 August 2013. Serious concern is raised about allegations that some of the harassment was carried out by self-identified police personnel. Grave concern is also expressed that in some cases, members of NAFSO might have experienced acts of reprisals for cooperating or trying to cooperate with the United Nations, including its mechanisms and representatives in the field on human rights.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
10/02/2014 UA	USA 4/2014 **United States of America**	**Summary executions;**	Alleged risk of imminent execution in violation of international human rights law. According to the information received, Mr. Paul Howell, age 46, was sentenced to death on 10 January 1995 by the Federal Court of the State of Florida, for the murder of a Florida State Trooper, committed in February 1992. Reportedly, during the proceedings, the defendant's lawyer withdrew from the case based on alleged death threats made against him. Furthermore, the defendant's lawyer allegedly expressed prejudicial comments regarding Mr. Howell's case and involvement in the alleged threats. During the same trial a federal agent testified however that the alleged death threats had not taken place. Mr. Howell was then appointed a habeas attorney, who missed the deadline to file a federal habeas corpus petition and allegedly did not contact his client until after that deadline. The federal court dismissed the late petition and scheduled the execution of Mr. Howell for 26 February 2013. On 26 February 2013, the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals reportedly issued a stay, considering reopening Mr. Howell's case based on the Supreme Court's ruling on a similar case in 2010. In September 2013, the Court ruled that the defendant's case was not to be reopened. Reportedly, one of the three judges comprising the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals stated that it would be immoral and unconstitutional for Mr. Howell to lose his constitutional right based on the attorney's error.	
11/02/2014 AL	GNQ 1/2014 **Guinea Equatorial**	**Summary executions;**	Alegaciones de ejecuciones llevadas a cabo por funcionarios encargados de hacer cumplir la ley en Malabo y en el penal de Evinayong. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 30 de enero 2014, cuatro ejecuciones se llevaron a cabo en Malabo, en el kilómetro 15 en dirección del Pico Malabo. Según se alega, miembros de las Fuerzas Armadas y de Seguridad habrían enterrado a los ejecutados en cuatro ataúdes en el cementerio municipal de Malabo. Igualmente, el 31 de enero de 2014, varios militares armados habrían entrado en el penal de Evinayong, sobre las 13:30 y habrían requerido la presencia de cuatro presos, Sr. Tadeo Mitogo Alo, Sr. Amadou Tamboura, Sr. Mariano Nguema Ela y Sr. Abraham Ndong. Se indica que a los cuatro presos se les habría notificado que iban a ser ejecutados inmediatamente. Minutos más tarde, habrían sido trasladados al Campo de Tiros ubicado en el poblado de Misong Minvi, 2 kilómetros al sur de Evinayong, dónde habrían sido ejecutados sobre las 02.00 pm.	

Date Type	Case No. Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
14/02/2014 JAL	DJI 1/2014 **Djibouti**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations d'arrestations arbitraires et de harcèlement judiciaire contre des défenseurs de droits de l'homme, opposants politiques et un membre du personnel de presse. D'après les informations reçues, des défenseurs des droits de l'homme, opposants politiques et un journaliste auraient été victimes depuis décembre 2013 d'arrestations arbitraires, y compris d'agressions physiques.	
14/02/2014 JUA	PAK 2/2014 **Pakistan**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged risk of imminent execution in violation of international human rights law. According to the information received, in 2010, Mr. Mohammad Asghar, age 69, was sentenced to death in Rawalpindi on charges of blasphemy, despite being diagnosed with psychosocial disabilities. Earlier, in 2000, he was reportedly diagnosed by a psychiatrist as suffering from paranoid schizophrenia. According to reports, Mr. Asghar attempted to commit suicide following his detention and since then has had frequent episodes of delusions. Reportedly, Mr. Asghar is being denied access to adequate medical care; consequently, his physical and mental condition has deteriorated. In October 2013, the court ruled that Mr. Asghar's lawyers should be replaced by State lawyers; his initially appointed counsels were denied access to their client with the exception of 23 and 25 January 2014. Reportedly, the defendant has filed an appeal before the Rawalpindi bench of the Lahore High Court.	18/02/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
17/02/2014 JAL	KHM 1/2014 **Cambodia**	**Cambodia; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged current ban on demonstrations imposed in Phnom Penh, and the related arrest and detention of, and the alleged excessive use of force against, several peaceful protestors. According to the information received, since 4 January 2014, the Phnom Penh Municipality has imposed a ban on demonstrations and marches along various streets in the capital until the security situation and social order returns to normal. Since then, civil society representatives – including union activists, staff of non-governmental organizations, and community activists – have held a number of small to medium sized demonstrations. For the most part, these gatherings have been dispersed by the authorities, and some have resulted in arrests and detention without charge of the organizers. Ms. Tep Vanny, who was reportedly arrested on 6 January 2014 and released the same day, was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 4 June 2012, see A/HRC/22/67, case no. KHM 4/2012.	19/02/2014
18/02/2014 JAL	PNG 1/2014 **Papua New Guinea**	**Business enterprises; Food; Indigenous peoples; Water and Sanitation;**	Alleged negative impact of large-scale land acquisitions under the Special Agricultural and Business Leases ('SABLs') scheme on human rights. According to the information received, large-scale land acquisitions have been granted without due respect for legal procedures and safeguards and have negatively impacted the ability of indigenous communities to maintain customary land use patterns, sustain their traditional way of living, access land and secure their rights to food and water. Reportedly, concessions for the development of customary land have been granted without consultation and consent, and there have been incidents of violence or intimidation against landowners who expressed opposition to the SABLs.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
20/02/2014 JAL	PER 1/2014 **Peru**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Presunto intento de desalojo forzado, amenaza de muerte y actos de coacción contra una defensora de derechos humanos por parte de agentes estatales. Según la información recibida, 18 agentes oficiales entraron en la propiedad de la familia de la Sra. Máxima Acuña de Chaupe con el fin de paralizar sus cultivos y desalojar a todo aquellos presentes. Anteriormente, la Sra. Acuña de Chaupe habría recibido una llamada amenazándole de muerte y habría sido objeto de malos tratos por parte de agentes de la policía. La Sra. Acuña de Chaupe se ha convertido en la cabeza visible de la oposición a la mina de cielo abierto de oro y cobre, llamada Conga, y ha apoyado a personas desalojadas forzosamente como resultado del desarrollo minero. Se expresa preocupación por la integridad física y psicológica de la Sra. Acuña de Chaupe y su familia.	
20/02/2014 JAL	RUS 2/2014 **Russian Federation**	**Migrants; Racism;**	Alleged incidents of racial and xenophobic violence and attacks against foreigners and migrants. According to the information received, these attacks took place after an alleged murder committed by a migrant from the North Caucasus on the night of 9-10 October 2013 in Moscow's Biryulyovo district. After this event, several incidents of alleged racially motivated violence and attacks against foreigners and migrants occurred in different locations across Russia. On 13 October 2013, thousands of people marched through the Biryulyovo district in Moscow at night, demanding that the police find the alleged killer. Clashes ensued when riot police confronted protesters and were pelted with bottles, sticks and rocks. Subsequently, on 4 November 2013, a demonstration called "Russian March" was accompanied by violent attacks against ethnic minorities and foreigners working in Moscow. Nationalist rallies were also held in other Russian cities, including St Petersburg, Kazan and Irkutsk, and included attacks on trains and against religious minorities.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
20/02/2014 JUA	UKR 1/2014 **Ukraine**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged excessive use of force against, killings, injuries, enforced disappearances of, and/or arbitrary arrests and detention of, largely peaceful protestors and journalists in the context of Euromaidan ("Independence Square") protests. According to the information received, during the Euromaidan protests, which have been ongoing in Kiev and other parts of the country since November 2013, 29 individuals have been killed, including from excessive use of force by law enforcement authorities; 28 individuals have been held incommunicado and/or disappeared and abducted; many individuals have been arrested and, oftentimes pursuant to a court order, have been detained in prison or held under house arrest, on a preventive basis as a security measure, for either participating in, or for being perceived as participating in protests; and over 100 journalists, cameramen and photographers, have been injured, some very seriously, by law enforcement officials while covering and reporting on the protests, with some being placed under house arrest.	
20/02/2014 AL	USA 5/2014 **United States of America**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Allegations made in follow up to the observations and recommendations made in the Special Rapporteur's report, "The situation of indigenous peoples in the United States of America" (A/HRC/21/47/Add.1) of 30 August 2012. Subsequent to the publication of this report, the Special Rapporteur has continued to monitor the situation of indigenous peoples in the United States. The allegations received indicate that many Native American tribes and other indigenous communities still face persistent barriers to the realization of their human rights as indigenous peoples, including with respect to land and sacred places, preservation of their languages and cultural artefacts, and the welfare of their children and communities. In addition, the Special Rapporteur has received information regarding ongoing grievances with special legal and policy regimes that affect indigenous peoples in Maine, Alaska, Hawaii and Guam.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
21/02/2014 JAL	CMR 1/2014 **Cameroun**	**Environment; Food; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allégations d'attaques physiques, arrestations arbitraires et harcèlement judiciaire contre des membres de deux organisations non-gouvernementales (ONG): Struggle to Economise Future Environment (SEFE) et Nature Cameroon, ainsi que des interdictions arbitraires imposées aux membres de Nature Cameroon de se réunir et de participer à des réunions publiques non déclarées. Selon les informations reçues, le directeur de SEFE, M. Nasako Besingi, serait victime d'harcèlement judiciaire et aurait été récemment accusé d'avoir pris part à l'organisation et la conduite d'une réunion publique non déclarée. L'ONG Nature Cameroon quant à elle aurait vu son droit de tenir des réunions et des manifestations publiques suspendu pour avoir tenu, par le passé, des réunions non autorisées répétées. Certains de ses membres auraient également été agressés par un groupe de quatre hommes travaillant pour de l'entreprise d'Herakles Farms. SEFE a déjà fait l'objet d'une lettre d'allégation envoyée le 4 janvier 2013, réf. A/HRC/23/51, no. CMR 6/2012. Des questions concernant des allégations de violations du droit à la liberté de réunion pacifique ont fait l'objet de deux lettres d'allégation envoyées le 8 mai 2012, réf. A/HRC/21/49, no. CMR 1/2012, et le 10 juillet 2012, réf. A/HRC/22/67/Corr.2, no. CMR 2/2012.	
21/02/2014 AL	EST 1/2014 **Estonia**	**Racism;**	Allegations of glorification of Nazism during the funeral of a former Waffen SS. According to the information received, Mr. X, a former Waffen SS who fought with the Nazi regime during the Second World War, was buried in January 2014 in a solemn military funeral. It is reported that Estonian officers in uniform followed the coffin and carried Mr. X's orders and decoration, including his Iron Crosses with Nazi swastika. It is alleged that Mr. X was appointed to the grade of retired captain of the Estonian Defence Forces after independence in 1991 as a necessary precondition for granting him an officer's award and pension. In addition, he reportedly received several insignia from the Estonian Defence Forces and civil associations which were related to his "achievements" during the Second World War when he joined the Waffen SS.	22/04/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
21/02/2014 AL	TUR 1/2014 **Turkey**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged interference in the independence of the judiciary. According to the information received, on 17 December 2013, as part of anti-corruption investigations, family members of ministers in the Government, among others, were detained. Since then, some of the police officers, judges and prosecutors investigating corruption cases have been removed from their duties or relocated to other posts. Furthermore, on 15 February 2014, a law was adopted by the Grand National Assembly, which restructures the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors by expanding the influence of the Minister of Justice in its administration and decision making processes and has been submitted to the President of the Republic for ratification.	26/03/2014
21/02/2014 AL	TKM 1/2014 **Turkmenistan**	**Health;**	Allegations of repeated denial by Turkmen authorities of access to specialist medical treatment abroad. According to the information received, Mr. Geldy Kyarizov suffers from poor health, including a heart condition, high blood pressure, chronic hepatitis, cholecystitis, gastric problems and severe arthritis. His health is in danger, if he does not receive prompt specialist medical treatment, which is allegedly unavailable in the country. Mr. Kyarizov and his family were placed on a 'black list' of persons who are not allowed to exit the country, and he is therefore unable to seek urgent medical care outside Turkmenistan. Mr. Kyarizov was the subject of an earlier communication sent on 17 March 2006, see A/HRC/4/33/Add.1, para 312.	
24/02/2014 UA	EGY 3/2014 **Egypt**	**Arbitrary detention;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention of a woman on charges of affiliating with the Muslim Brotherhood. According to the information received, security officers raided the house of Mrs. Manal Mohamed al-Morsi al-Shamy, born in 1964, on 1 January 2014 and arrested her and three of her children without an arrest warrant. They were all taken to New Cairo II Police Station where they were interrogated. While the three children were released the next day, the police kept Mrs. Al-Shamy in custody pending investigation. On 3 January 2014, she was charged with affiliating with the Muslim Brotherhood, inciting riots and protests, and writing on the walls of public buildings and school. On 23 January 2014, she was transferred to al-Qanater Prison where she remained in detention at the time of writing. It is reported that Mrs. al-Shamy's health has seriously deteriorated since her arrest, as she suffers from diabetes and other diseases.	

Date Type	Case No. Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
24/02/2014 AL	GNQ 2/2014 **Guinea Equatorial**	**Summary executions;**	Alegaciones de asesinato de la menor de edad en la Ciudad de Bata por tenientes militares. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 13 de enero del 2014, una menor habría estado sentada en el asiento trasero del taxi que la llevaba del Colegio a su residencia cuando el taxi habría rozado superficialmente un vehículo Toyota RAV4, conducido por tenientes de las fuerzas terrestres. Los militares habrían detenido el taxi con el fin de trasladarlo al depósito de Ncoantoma. Se afirma que uno de los tenientes habría disparado repetidas veces la parte trasera de dicho automóvil y una bala habría penetrado la nuca de la menor de edad. También se informa que el taxi habría logrado huir a pesar de los disparos. Asimismo, se indica que el cuerpo de la niña había sido encontrado en la playa de Bome y trasladado al depósito de cadáveres al hospital de Bata, sin que se le hubiera realizado informe forense. El taxista habría declarado los hechos y al poco tiempo los tenientes, que habrían disparado a la niña, habrían sido detenidos.	
24/02/2014 JUA	QAT 1/2014 **Qatar**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Migrants; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention and ill-treatment of a Colombian national and violations of due process and fair trial guarantees. According to the information received, Mr. Juan Pablo Iragorri Medina was arrested on 30 June 2011 without a warrant and detained for more than three months in complete isolation first in a former jail and then at the Crime Investigation Department, without access to a lawyer, his family or the Colombian authorities. Mr. Iragorri was reportedly forced to sign a confession of guilt written in Arabic, a language he does not understand. Mr. Iragorri allegedly suffered ill-treatment while in detention and serious violations of his rights to due process and a fair trial. On 27 December 2012, Mr. Iragorri was sentenced to life in prison for drug trafficking, a sentence upheld by the Court of Appeal on 25 November 2013.	07/04/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
24/02/2014 JUA	SYR 4/2014 **Syrian Arab Republic**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Alleged attempted killing of the founder of the Kafranbel Media Centre. According to the information received, on 29 January 2014, Mr. Raed Fares was shot by unknown men outside his home in Kafranbel in the North-West Syrian province of Idlib. Mr. Fares had previously received threats from armed groups in his vicinity that he would be abducted, following his visit to the United States of America in January 2014, during which he delivered a presentation about the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. Furthermore, on 28 December 2013, militants from the Islamic State of Iraq and Greater Syria (ISIS) allegedly raided and vandalized the Kafranbel Media Centre. Grave concern is expressed that the threats and attempted killing of Mr. Fares may be directly linked to his legitimate activities in the defence of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic. Grave concern is also expressed for the physical and psychological integrity of Mr. Fares and the staff of the Kafranbel Media Centre.	
25/02/2014 JUA	COL 3/2014 **Colombia**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Presunto patrón de ataques y amenazas de muerte perpetrados por actores no-estatales contra defensores de derechos humanos en Colombia. Según las informaciones recibidas, las violaciones parecen de estar vinculadas con la lucha contra la impunidad y la defensa de los derechos de las víctimas del conflicto interno armado, en especial aquellas afectadas por ejecuciones extrajudiciales. Los asuntos destacados en esta comunicación también han sido recogidos en otras comunicaciones; una primera envidada el 1 de Mayo de 2014, vea A/HRC/24/21, caso COL 5/2013; una segunda enviada el 17 de diciembre de 2012, ver arriba, caso COL 13/2012; una tercera enviada el 30 de junio de 2008, ver A/HRC/10/12/Add.1, para 764-767 (COL 17/2008); y una cuarta enviada el 25de junio de 2007, ver A/HRC/7/28/Add.1, para. 504-507 (COL 13/2007).	
25/02/2014 AL	CRI 1/2014 **Costa Rica**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Alegaciones sobre la situaciàon del proyecto hidroeléctrico El Diquís. La carta fue enviada en seguimiento al informe de 2011 sobre "La situación de los pueblos indígenas afectados por el proyecto hidroeléctrico el Diquís en Costa Rica" (A/HRC/18/35/Add.8). Desde la publicación del informe el Relator Especial ha continuado monitoreando el desarrollo del proceso de consulta sobre el Proyecto Hidroeléctrico El Diquís, incluyendo durante una visita al país en marzo de 2012. En la carta, el Relator Especial hace una serie de preguntas sobre el estado actual del proyecto y asuntos relacionados.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
27/02/2014 JAL	BOL 2/2014 **Bolivia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Presuntos actos intimidatorios, vigilancia y amenazas, incluyendo amenazas de muerte, contra defensores de derechos humanos. Según la información recibida, desde el mes de noviembre de 2013, la Sra. Emma Bolshia Bravo Caldera, así como otros trabajadores de ITEI, habrían recibido numerosas llamadas intimidatorias haciendoles saber que estaban siendo vigilados. Asimismo, en diciembre de 2013, la Sra. Bravo Caldera habría recibido una llamada amenazandole de muerte. Se expresa preocupación por la integridad física y psicológica de la Sra. Bravo Caldera y otros integrantes de ITEI, y por las alegaciones de que los actos de intimidación y amenazas pudieran estar relacionadas con sus actividades de promoción y protección de los derechos humanos, en particular su trabajo con víctimas de tortura.	
27/02/2014 JUA	BRA 2/2014 **Brazil**	**Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged ongoing acts of torture against and killings of prisoners as well as detention conditions in violation of international human rights law. According to the information received, on 17 December 2013, three individuals were reportedly decapitated during a riot in the Pedrinhas Provisional Detention Centre in the State of Maranhão. In the same month, criminal groups' leaders who are reportedly operating in the detention centre, allegedly, raped inmates' wives during conjugal visits. It is reported that the lack of infrastructure impeded the implementation of security measures within the centre. On 2 January 2014, Mr. Sildener Pinheiro Martins, a 19 year-old prisoner, and Mr. Josivaldo Pinheiro Lindoso, a 35 year-old prisoner, were found dead in the detention centre. Reportedly, Mr. Pinhero Martins was beaten to death with an artisanal weapon while Mr. Pinheiro Lindoso's body showed signs of strangulations. The cases of the aforementioned individuals are reportedly under investigation. Since January 2013, 62 prisoners have been killed at the detention centre, some of whom were allegedly tortured by security forces.	28/04/2014
27/02/2014 AL	TJK 2/2014 **Tajikistan**	**Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Alleged threat to the independence of the legal profession. According to the information received, the draft law of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Advocacy and the Bar would establish a Qualification Commission which would operate under the Ministry of Justice and be responsible for regulating the legal profession. Concerns have been expressed that the draft law, if passed in its current form, would leave the legal profession vulnerable to interference from the executive branch of Government.	

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
27/02/2014 AL	HUR 2/2014 **Turkey**	**Adequate housing;**	Alleged threat to the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living of around 110 families still residing in temporary accommodation, as a result of the 2011 earthquake in Van. According to the information received, there are plans to evict these families from their temporary accommodation in container cities, without providing them with adequate housing alternatives. Reportedly, force and coercion were used, and water and electricity supplies to the containers were cut off to pressure families into leaving the area. In response, in September 2013, around 110 families reportedly started taking turns in a hunger strike to protest against the Government's eviction plans and expressing their concerns that a permanent and suitable housing alternative had not been offered to them. Allegedly, the current inhabitants of the container cities, who continue to endure very difficult living conditions, are the most vulnerable of all the people affected by the earthquake.	07/04/2014
28/02/2014 JUA	KHM 2/2014 **Cambodia**	**Arbitrary detention; Cambodia; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegation of excessive and indiscriminate use of force against protestors, resulting in killings and injuries, and arrest and detention (including incommunicado) of 23 individuals. According to the information received, on 2 and 3 January 2014, a protest by workers from the garment industry demanding fairer minimum conditions of employment was met with excessive and indiscriminate use of force by the security agents. A significant number of the protesters were severely beaten and at least four individuals were confirmed dead. 23 persons were detained and subsequently charged for inciting violence and destroying property. The 23 detainees were kept in incommunicado detention until 8 January 2014, and to date, only two were released on bail. An investigation committee is reported to have been established, though concerns were expressed regarding the independence and legitimacy of the investigation. An earlier communication was sent on the same subject on 1 October 2013, see A/HRC/25/74, case no. KHM 1/2013.	

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
28/02/2014 JAL	CUB 1/2014 **Cuba**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Presunto hostigamiento y detención de defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos y activistas en conexión con la segunda Cumbre de la Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeño (CELAC). CELAC se celebró los días 28 y 29 de enero de 2013 en La Habana. Según la información recibida, el Sr José Daniel Ferrer García y la Sra Yusmila Reina Ferrera fueron detenidos durante 48 horas. El 6 de febrero de 2014, el Sr Jorge Luis García Pérez "Antúnez" y la Sra Donaida Pérez Paseiro fueron arrestados arbitrariamente y la vivienda de el Sr. García Perez fue allanada. El Sr García Perez habría realizado una huelga de hambre durante unos días para reclamar la devolución de los materiales que le habrían sido confiscados. El Sr Geobanis Izaguirre Hernández y el Sr Ernesto Ortiz Betancourt fueron golpeados durante una marcha pacífica el 7 de febrero de 2014. Se expresa consternación sobre alegaciones de hostigamiento a activistas y defensores de derechos humanos en conexión con el legítimo ejercicio de la libertad de reunión pacífica y la libertad de expresión.	
28/02/2014 JUA	IRN 1/2014 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Iran; Summary executions; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alleged risk of imminent executions in violation of international human rights law. According to the information received, Mr. Rouhollah Tavani was sentenced to death under charges of "Sabb Al-Nabi" (insults to the Prophet of Islam or other Great Prophets), for allegedly insulting the Holy Prophet and producing alcoholic beverages, which does not constitute "most serious crimes" under international law. Furthermore, Mr. Tavani reportedly suffers from psychosocial disabilities. In a second case, Ms. Farzaneh Moradi was scheduled to be executed on 1 February 2014 for the alleged murder of her husband. Ms. Moradi's execution was postponed for one month, reportedly due to a lack of evidence that she was the perpetrator of the crime. Concern is expressed about the inadequate examination during the proceedings of the personal circumstances of Ms. Moradi, including the fact that she was a victim of forced and early marriage. Further concerns are expressed in respect of the lack of fair trial guarantees in both cases.	

B. Replies received between 1 February and 30 April 2014 relating to communications sent before 1 December 2013

11. The table below lists, in chronological order, communications dating before 1 December 2013 to which a reply or an additional reply has been received in the period between 1 February and 30 April 2014. Copies of the full text of the communications sent and the reply received during the reporting period can be accessed from the electronic version of this report available on the OHCHR website. Some names of individuals or other information have been rendered anonymous or otherwise unidentifiable. Cases COL 13/2012, USA 9/2013 and USA 11/2013 were erroneously excluded from the previous report A/HRC/25/74 and are now included.

Date Type	*Case No Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
29/12/2011 JAL	LKA 11/2011 **Sri Lanka**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;**	Allegations of detention of and acts of intimidation against a group of human rights and political activists who were planning to attend a peaceful protest in Jaffna on the occasion of Human Rights Day. According to the information received, on 10 December 2011, 42 human rights and political activists from the south of the country were prevented by security forces from joining a peaceful protest in Jaffna to mark Human Rights Day. They were detained for a couple of hours, and their materials confiscated and never returned. A number of activists also faced acts of intimidation from police officers.	23/12/2013

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
28/09/2012 JUA	IND 24/2012 **India**	**Arbitrary detention; Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Freedom of religion; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;**	Allegations of new acts of harassment against members of the Peoples Movement Against Nuclear Energy (PMANE) and other human rights defenders. According to the information received, on 10 September 2012, law enforcement authorities brutally repressed a peaceful demonstration near the Koodankulam plant raising concerns related to adverse effects on their health and livelihoods. Women, men and children were reportedly beaten and some were subsequently admitted to hospital. Those injured included Mr. Udayakumar, Mr. Sahaya Initha, Ms. Initha, Ms. Chennammal, Ms. Jesu Ammal,. Mr. Gnanaprakasam, Mr. David, Mr. Gloudin, Mr. Jeniker, Mr. Selvan,. Mr. Joseph, Mr. Michael,. Mr. Valan, Mr. Thangasamy,. Mr. Jeniker, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Selson, Mr. Siluvai John and Mr. Jesu. Messrs. Selson, Siluvai John and Jesu were reportedly hospitalised and later transferred to an unknown location. Several demonstrators, including four minors, were arrested and charged with offences, including sedition and rioting, under which they face life imprisonment. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of Mr. Udayakumar and his associate Mr. Pushparayan.In addition, several media personnel were injured while covering the peaceful protest. In the aftermath of the protest, the police reportedly desecrated the Lourdu Matha shrine, breaking idols and spitting and urinating inside the church. Finally, a number of peaceful protests in solidarity with PMANE took place in the following days and were repressed, most notably in Manappad, Thoothukudi district, where Mr. Anthony Samywas reportedly shot dead while peacefully demonstrating. Messrs Suseendaran, Vivekanandan and Thirumurugan were arrested while extending solidarity for students protesting of Nandanam Arts and Science College. Another protestor, Mr. Sahayam Francis, died of a heart attack after a plane belonging to the India Coastal Guards reportedly flew at a very low altitude where protestors had gathered again near the Koodankulam plant. Members of PMANE were the subject of an earlier communication (see above, case no IND 6/2012).	08/08/2013

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
30/11/2012 JUA	USA 31/2012 **United States of America**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Terrorism; Torture;**	Alleged indefinite detention, lack of access to lawyers and impunity for torture of five non-US citizens detained at Guantanamo Bay. According to the information received, on 26 January 2012 Mr. Khalid Sheikh Mohammad, Mr. Walid Muhammad Salih Mubarak Bin Attash, Mr. Ramzi Binalshibh, Mr. Ali Abdul Aziz Ali (also known as Ammar al-Baluchi) and Mr. Mustafa Ahmed Adam Al Hawsawi were charged in connection with the 11 September 2001 attacks on the United States and are facing multiple charges. Allegedly, the accused are not able to fully access their right to legal representation due to the presumptive classification order issued on 26 April. Further, the practice of presumption classification compromises privileged lawyer-client communications. Also of concern is the continued lack of accountability regarding the use of abusive interrogation techniques used in foreign detention facilities operated by the Government, including Guantanamo Bay and the failure to conduct prompt and impartial investigations. Another outstanding concern is the continued indefinite detention of the accused who are subject to a periodic review regarding their detention which effectively allows indefinite detention if the accused poses a threat to the national security so that even if there may be an acquittal after the trial, the accused will never be released.	19/12/2013

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
17/12/2012 JUA	COL 13/2012 **Colombia**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Presunto asesinato de un defensor de los derechos de las víctimas y alegaciones de una ola creciente de amenazas y actos de intimidación contra defensores de los derechos de las víctimas y sus familiares. Según la información recibida, el 1 de diciembre de 2012, unas personas desconocidas dispararon al Sr. Miller Angulo, un miembro de la Mesa Municipal de Víctimas de Tumaco y de la Mesa Departamental de Víctimas, el cual falleció en el lugar de los hechos. Se informa de que el Sr. Angulo ya ha sido objeto de amenazas y que había huido de su municipalidad local. La Sra. Alfamir Castillo, cuyo hijo fue víctima juntos con otras dos personas de una ejecución extra-judicial en febrero de 2008, ha sido objeto de una serie de actos de intimidación y amenazas desde que empezaron las audiencias del caso en septiembre 2011, así como otros familiares de las víctimas y los abogados del caso los Sres. Jorge Molano y Germán Romero. Se informe asimismo que Edwin Mosquera, Gerardo Vega Medina, Carmen Palencia Cabrales, Carlos Yamil Páez Díaz, Beatriz Elena Mestra Gonzalez, Alfranio Lozano, Manuel Mercado y Jose Miguel Padilla, miembros de las organizaciones no-gubernamentales Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz, Tierra y Vida y Forjando Futuro, habrían sido objeto de amenazas en relación con su trabajo en favor de las víctimas de violaciones de derechos humanos.	20/06/2013 02/08/2013 13/08/2013
18/01/2013 JAL	AZE 1/2013 **Azerbaijan**	**Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Allegations concerning the physical and psychological integrity of a human rights defender in pre-trial detention. According to the information received, since 22 June 2012, Mr. Hilal Mammadov had been in pre-trial detention under charges of, inter alia, treason and incitement to national, racial or religious hostility. It is reported that in November 2012, Mr. Mammadov was beaten and injured by his cell mate who allegedly suffered from a serious mental disease. It is also reported that, in November 2012, the courts rejected a complaint filed by Mr. Mammadov denouncing acts of torture and ill-treatment he allegedly suffered during his arrest, acts which were reportedly supported by a forensic examination. Mr. Mammadov has been a leader of Azerbaijan's ethnic Talysh minority and had shortly before his arrest become editor of the newspaper Tolishi Sado (Talysh Voice), the only newspaper published in the Talysh minority language of southern Azerbaijan.	20/03/2013 27/08/2013 06/12/2013

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
04/04/2013 JUA	NOR 1/2013 **Norway**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Human rights defenders; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged imminent risk of deportation of a human rights defender, who would be at risk of enforced disappearance, torture and being killed by the Pakistani security forces, if forcibly returned to Pakistan. According to the information received, Mr. Mohammad Anwar Baloch, a journalist and political activist from Balochistan province, Pakistan, applied for political asylum in Norway in 2010. After several years of legal proceedings his application was rejected. On 26 February 2013, the Norwegian Immigration Appeals Board/Utlendingnemnda (UNE) issued an order to Mr. Anwar requesting him to leave Norway by 4 April 2013. Mr. Anwar is one of the founders and a senior editor of the Baloch Unity Conference (BUC), an online news blog, which is highly critical of Pakistani Government's alleged atrocities in Balochistan province, Pakistan. Reportedly, Mr. Anwar has also been an active political and human rights campaigner. Allegedly if deported, Mr. Anwar might be one of the prime targets of Pakistani security agencies.	30/04/2014
16/04/2013 JUA	IRN 7/2013 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Iran; Minority issues;**	Alleged deteriorating state of health of two men on hunger strike. According to the information received, Mr Kasra Nouri and Mr Salcheldin Moradi, both members of the Nematollahi Gonabadi Dervish religious order, have been on hunger strike since 16 January 2013, having switched to a dry hunger strike on 21 March 2013. They are reportedly in poor physical condition and have lost approximately 35 kilograms in weight, are experiencing difficulty talking and seeing and their nails have blackened due to malnutrition. They have also reportedly been subject to forced feeding by officials from the prison as well as the Ministry of Intelligence. Both are allegedly currently receiving fluids through intravenous drip. Mr Nouri was reportedly recently severely beaten in a facility run by Ministry of Intelligence.	03/02/2014

Date Type	Case No. Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
17/04/2013 JUA	EGY 6/2013 **Egypt**	**Terrorism;** **Torture;**	Alleged torture and ill-treatment by members of the National Security Forces (NSS) and the subsequent use of evidence obtained under torture before the Egyptian courts. According to the information received, on 8 November 2012, Mr. Ahmad Allam Mohamed Hefny was arrested by members of the NSS and subjected to torture and ill-treatment at the National Security headquarters in Al-Arish for three consecutive days pursuant to his arrest. It is reported that Mr. Hefny was beaten, kicked, punched, raped with a wooden stick, and electrocuted, for the purpose of eliciting a confession to his alleged participation in the attacks on the Al-Arish police station on 29 July 2011. It is further reported that Mr. Hefny was transferred to the Tora Reception Prison in Cairo, where he continued to be subjected to torture and ill-treatment until he confessed under duress. It is reported that these forced confessions may constitute the primary evidence against Mr. Hefny during upcoming court hearings. It is also reported that prison authorities punished Mr. Hefny for going on a hunger strike.	06/02/2014
17/04/2013 AL	GTM 4/2013 **Guatemala**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Carta de seguimiento sobre el proceso de negociación entre el Gobierno de Guatemala y la Coordinadora de las Comunidades Afectadas por la Hidroeléctrica de Chixoy (COCAHICH). Según la información recibida, en abril de 2010 el Gobierno y la COCAHICH habian firmado un acuerdo para efectivizar el "Plan de Reparación de daños y perjuicios sufridos por las comunidades afectadas por la construcción de la Hidroeléctrica Chixoy". Sin embargo, hubo retrasos en la firma del mismo por parte del Presidente de la República, así como en la elaboración de una ley y la asignación del presupuesto nacional necesario para la implementación del plan de reparación. La nueva información recibida indica que no se han dado mayores avances en la aprobación de la legislación y del presupuesto necesario para llevar a cabo el Plan de Reparación a favor de las víctimas de la represa Chixoy. La carta da seguimiento a un intercambio de comunicaciones anteriores entre el Relator Especial y el Gobierno de Guatemala (Ref: A/HRC/18/51, GTM 0/2011).	06/01/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
23/05/2013 JAL	COL 4/2013 **Colombia**	**African descent; Business enterprises; Extreme poverty; Food; Minority issues; Water and Sanitation;**	Alegaciones sobre los daños ocasionados por el vertimiento de sedimentos acumulados en la represa del Bajo Anchicayá a las minorías afrodescendientes que habitan en la zona. Según información recibida, dichos sedimentos provocaron la extinción de la fauna de la cuenca media y baja del río Anchicayá y también la contaminación del río, que era la única fuente de agua potable de dichas minorías, afectando de esta manera al acceso a una alimentación adecuada y al agua potable y energía eléctrica. Asimismo, se expresa preocupación por el hecho de que no existe una sentencia firme y definitiva después de más de diez años desde el vertimiento de los sedimentos. En este sentido, también se expresa preocupación por el presunto incumplimiento de las medidas impuestas a la Empresa de Energía del Pacífico (EPSA) por el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible.	13/09/2013 30/12/2013
11/06/2013 JAL	OTH 5/2013 **Other**	**Adequate housing; Business enterprises; Extreme poverty; Food; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Water and Sanitation;**	Alleged forced eviction of residents living in Jagatsinghpur District, Odisha, and surrounding areas in India. According to the information received, the Government of India granted concessions to the multi-national steel corporation, Pohang Iron and Steel Corporation (POSC), based in the Republic of Korea, for the construction of an integrated steel plant and a captive port, which could force up to 20,000 people to leave their homes and land. Sources suggest that the construction of the steel plant would result in serious violations of human rights, including the right to adequate standard of living, food, adequate housing, water and sanitation, health and education.	24/01/2014
20/06/2013 JAL	EGY 9/2013 **Egypt**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations that sentences issued by the Cairo Criminal Court form part of a campaign aimed at unduly restricting the work carried out by civil society organizations. According to the information received, on 4 June 2013, the Cairo Criminal Court ruled on the cases of 43 international NGO workers as follows: 27 defendants were sentenced in absentia to five years' imprisonment; five defendants who were present in the country were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine; the remaining 11 defendants were each given a one-year suspended sentence.	22/01/2014

Date Type	Case No. Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
05/07/2013 JUA	IRN 10/2013 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary arrest and detention of Messrs. Khosro Kordpour, Massoud Kordpour, Ms Jamileh Karimi, Messrs. Ashkan Zahabian, Afshin Keshtkari and Mahmoud Beheshti Langroudi, in the lead to the President elections of 14 June 2013. According to the information received, Messrs Khosro and Massoud Kordpour, both journalists, were arrested in early March by officials from the Ministry of Intelligence. At the time of writing, they were allegedly held in a Revolutionary Guards detention center in Orumiyeh. Political and student activists, Ms Karimi, and Messrs. Zahabian and Keshtkari were also arrested by security forces on 10 April, 27 May and 18 May 2013 respectively. Furthermore, Mr Mahmoud Beheshti Langroudi, a former speaker of the Iran Teachers' Trade Association, was allegedly arrested in April 2010 and convicted to five years in prison on charges of gathering and colluding against the national security and spreading propaganda against the system on 28 May 2013.	18/12/2013
10/07/2013 JUA	IRN 11/2013 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Health; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged death in custody of Mr Afshin Osanlou and ongoing detention of a number of others. According to the information received, Mr Afshin Osanlou, a trade unionist, who was serving a five-year sentence reportedly died from a heart attack in prison on 20 June 2013. His family was not informed of his death until 22 June 2013, although they had inquired about this whereabouts. Messrs Pastor Behnam Irani, Pastor Saeed Abedini, Ayatollah Hossein, Ghazi Heidari, Houtan Kian and Mohammad Reza Pourshajari and Ayatollah Hossein Kazemeyni Boroujerdi, all allegedly detained for their religious beliefs or for expressing their opinions, reportedly all face a high risk of dying in detention and are all in urgent need of medical attention.	28/02/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
19/07/2013 AL	BRA 4/2013 **Brazil**	**Health;**	Allegations concerning actions taken by the Ministry of Health of Brazil regarding HIV prevention campaigns in Brazil. According to the information received, the promotion of public health is under threat due to the alleged strong influence of fundamentalist and religious groups on the Ministry of Health. The Government is allegedly retreating from its policies on HIV prevention, previously shaped in partnership with civil society, and on 4 June 2013, the Ministry of Health suspended and later drastically altered an outreach campaign aimed at raising awareness among sex workers. It is also alleged that the Ministry of Health has increasingly undermined the rights-based approach, which used to underline the actions of the National AIDS Programme, and took other actions that have had a negative impact on HIV prevention policies, especially for vulnerable groups.	02/12/2013
19/07/2013 UA	USA 9/2013 **United States of America**	**Summary executions;**	Alleged imposition of the death penalty on Mr X, an individual reported to suffer from psychosocial disabilities in violation of due process safeguards. According to the information received, Mr X was sentenced to death for murder in the state of Georgia. The execution was, however, temporarily halted on 23 July 2012. It is reported that, in April 2013, the stay of execution of Mr X was lifted and the state rescheduled the execution for 15 July 2013. Reportedly three hours before his execution, a judge in Fulton County, Georgia, issued a new stay of execution and decided to delay it in order to hold a new hearing on 18 July 2013, to discuss whether the process surrounding Mr X's execution violates the state's Lethal Injection Secrecy Act. It is alleged that on 20 July 2013, the current execution warrant of Mr X would expire and if the stay is lifted before then, Mr X would be at high risk of being executed. Mr X was the subject of an urgent appeal sent on 13 July 2012 (A/HRC/22/67).	09/08/2013

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
31/07/2013 UA	USA 11/2013 **United States of America**	**Summary executions;**	Alleged imposition of the death penalty on an individual with psychosocial disabilities. According to the information received, Mr John Ferguson, a 65 year old man, was convicted of murder and sentenced to death in 1978. Since he has been on death row, prison doctors have reportedly continually assessed him as "suffering from chronic schizophrenia, paranoid type". In 2012, the execution of Mr Ferguson was stayed while litigation ensued on the question of his competence. On 21 May 2013, a panel of three judges at the US Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit upheld the finding of the Florida courts that Mr Ferguson "is aware that the State is intending to execute him and that he will physically die as a result of the execution". However, according to Mr Ferguson's lawyers, he lacks a rational understanding of the reason for and reality of the punishment. At the time of transmission of this communication, Mr Ferguson was scheduled to be executed on 5 August 2013. On 25 July 2013, his lawyers filed a petition before the US Supreme Court seeking a stay of execution.	13/08/2013
15/08/2013 JAL	SAU 7/2013 **Saudi Arabia**	**Terrorism;** **Torture;**	Alleged torture during interrogation to coerce a confession used to incriminate and substantiate a conviction for participating in terrorist activities. According to the information received, on 11 June 2003, Mr Ahmed Abu Ali was arrested in Medina, Saudi Arabia, tortured in prison until he confessed to being a member of an Al-Qaeda cell. He was then transferred to Riyadh where he was allegedly subjected to solitary confinement, and sleep deprivation. Finally, it is reported that Mr Ali was transferred to the United States where the confessions he made during the interrogation processes in Saudi Arabia were used against him as a basis for a conviction for material support to the Al Qaeda network.	14/01/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
19/08/2013 JAL	MEX 8/2013 **México**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Torture;**	Alegación de tortura y tratos crueles, inhumanos y degradantes. Se informa que el dia 9 de marzo de 2009, el Sr. Colón Quevedo fue arrestado y torturado por agentes policiales, militares y miembros del Ministerio Público. Se informa que desde el momento de su arresto y durante dos días, fue trasladado a diferemes oficinas y celdas, donde fue amenazado y torturado. Asimismo, se reporta que habria sido obligado a prestar su declaración y que la misma habria sido manipulada. Durante su arresto, el Sr. Colón Quevedo informa que se habria encontrado incomunicado y que ello le impidió presentar las suficientes pruebas a su favor dentro del proceso penal que se inició en su contra. Asimismo, se reporta que se habria impedido que se realizaran mayores investigaciones sobre el los daños fisicos y psicológicos que habria sufrido el Sr. Colón Quevedo a consecuencia de los actos de tortura y malos tratos en su contra.	27/01/2014
20/08/2013 JAL	DZA 4/2013 **Algérie**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Allégations d'usage excessif de la force et d'arrestations subséquentes lors d'une manifestation pacifique de familles de disparus. Selon les informations reçues, le 27 juin 2013, des policiers seraient intervenus violemment contre les participants d'une manifestation pacifique organisée par la Coordination nationale des familles de disparu(e)s (CNFD) à l'occasion de la journée internationale contre la torture. Des agents des services de sécurité auraient arrêté différentes personnes, parmi lesquelles MM. Tarek Mammeri, Abdallah Benaoum, Yacine Khaldi, Slimane Hamitouche et Islam Tabbouche, avant de les libérer en fin de soirée. Lorsqu'ils se seraient rendus au service des urgences médico-chirurgicales du Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Constantine, des policiers présents à l'hôpital se seraient interposés pour enjoindre aux médecins de ne pas soumettre les victimes à des examens médicaux.	16/12/2013

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
22/08/2013 JUA	IRN 13/2013 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of religion; Independence of judges and lawyers; Iran; Torture;**	Alleged imminent execution and grave threats to the health of Dr Mohammad Ali Taheri. According to the information received, Dr Taheri, doctor and author of alternative medicine theories, was reportedly arrested on 4 May 2011, subjected to solitary confinement, torture, and mock executions, and deprived of the possibility of contacting a lawyer. In October 2011, he was allegedly convicted to seven years' imprisonment, seventy-four lashes, and a fine of nine billion and one hundred million rials, for the crimes of apostasy (irtidad), threat against national security, offense against sacred Islamic beliefs, and spreading corruption on Earth (mufsid fil-ard). On 12 July 2013, Dr Taheri reportedly started his ninth hunger strike, which is still on-going. On 8 August 2013, Dr Taheri's close family members were reportedly informed by officials of Evin Prison, where he is detained, that a death verdict had been rendered against him and that he would soon be executed.	12/02/2014
29/08/2013 JAL	AGO 4/2013 **Angola**	**Summary executions; Violence against women;**	Allegations of sorcery-related killings. According to the information received, on 5 May 2013, Ms Visalta Kuricanza Paulo Muacahia, a 57 year old peasant, was found dead nearby the Tafe River, in Cafunfo, Lunda Norte Province. Her body was naked and tied up, her genitals mutilated and her face and legs burnt. On 7 May 2013 a similar killing was reported in the area of Tchimango, Ms Aida Sanehena, aged 47, was hanged near a mining area. Her face and some body parts were also burnt. According to reports, two other killings of a similar nature have been reported, on 8 December 2012, and on 14 April 2013	10/01/2014

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
02/09/2013 JUA	EGY 12/2013 **Egypt**	**Freedom of religion; Minority issues;**	Alleged violence against members of Christian religious minorities in Egypt, including killings. According to the information received, there has been an upsurge of violence against Christian religious minorities in Egypt by supporters of the ousted president, Mohamed Morsi. It is reported that they have attacked members of the Christian minority community, their property and religious objects in locations across Egypt since two pro-Morsi sit-ins were violently dispersed by the security forces. Since the military crackdown on demonstrations in Cairo on 14 August 2013, as many as 61 Egyptian churches have been attacked, vandalized and desecrated. Some attacks have been small scale attacks, while in other incidents churches have been fired on with bullets or gutted by fire. Mobs have also allegedly attacked several Christian schools, dozens of Christian-owned businesses and homes, and an orphanage. In addition, a number of killings and injuries of members of the Christian minority have been reported.	02/01/2014 02/01/2014
10/09/2013 JUA	ARM 1/2013 **Armenia**	**Discrimination against women in law and in practic; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Violence against women;**	Allegations of threats and harassment of Armenian women's non-governmental organizations and women human rights defenders. According to the information received, the Women's Resource Centre, a grass-roots non-governmental organization combatting discrimination based on gender and providing psychological and legal support to survivors of gender-based violence in Armenia, has been the subject of online threats and calls for violence against it following the adoption of draft Law No. 57 on Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women by the Armenian Parliament in May 2013. Reportedly, extremist groups manipulating the meaning of some provisions in the above-mentioned law and disseminate misleading information on social networks sites describing women's NGOs and women human rights defenders as, inter alia, "traitors of the nation" and "destroyers of families".	27/02/2014

Date Type	Case No. Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
10/09/2013 JAL	IRQ 3/2013 **Iraq**	**Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;**	Alleged implementation of the death penalty after trials that did not comply with international obligations. According to the information received, on 19 August 2013, 17 prisoners were executed on terrorism-related and criminal charges, in violation of their rights to due process and fair trial, including the right to equality before the courts, the right to a fair and public hearing, the right to be tried without undue delay and the right to be informed of the charges as well as other fundamental rights and guarantees. It is further reported that, in August 2013, 1500 persons were incarcerated within a few days, which may lead to further imposition and implementation of the death sentences and executions.	11/11/2013 21/10/2013
11/09/2013 JUA	IRN 15/2013 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Health; Iran;**	Alleged denial of medical treatment. According to the information received, Mr Hossein Ronaghi Maleki, an internet blogger and political activist, currently serving a 15-years prison sentence, has been on hunger strike since 9 August 2013. He has been denied proper medical treatment. His mother has also been on hunger strike since 20 August 2013. Mr Maleki's situation is particularly precarious, as he suffers from serious kidney illness, bladder inflammation and heart problems, which he developed during his prolonged solitary confinement and alleged torture. Mr Maleki's case has been the subject of a previous communication sent on 6 June 2012 (A/HRC/22/67), to which the authorities, at the time of transmission of this communication, had not responded.	12/12/2013
13/09/2013 JUA	COL 10/2013 **Colombia**	**Disappearances; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions;**	Presunto asesinato de un abogado y supuestos actos de intimidación, estigmatización y amenazas de muerte contra abogados en un contexto de ataques contra profesionales del derecho trabajando en casos de violaciones de derechos humanos, incluidas desapariciones forzadas e involuntarias. Según la información recibida, el Sr. Juan Carlos Canizales Ocampo habría sido asesinado en Buga, Valle del Cauca, el 10 de agosto de 2013 en conexión con su trabajo. Además, el 4 de agosto de 2013, otros abogados habrían sufrido intimidaciones y habían sido objeto de actos de estigmatización y amenazas de muerte por parte del grupo armado autodenominado "Los Rastrojos". El 17 de agosto de 2013, el local del Sr. Sneither Cifuentes habría sido violentamente allanado, un familiar suyo atacado y unos documentos confidenciales sustraídos (Véanse A/HRC/21/49; A/HRC/18/51).	14/11/2013 24/12/2013

Date Type	Case No Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
16/09/2013 JAL	ECU 1/2013 **Ecuador**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Presunta restricción indebida del derecho de asociación mediante la expedición del Decreto Ejecutivo No. 16. Según la información recibida, el 4 de junio de 2013, se expidió en Ecuador el Decreto Ejecutivo N. 16, referente al reglamento para el funcionamiento del Sistema Unificado de Información de las Organizaciones Sociales y Ciudadanas (SUIOS). Según los informes, dicho decreto que entró en vigor el 20 de junio 2013, definiría de forma ambigua a las asociaciones permitiendo una injerencia estatal indebida; discriminaría contra el derecho de solicitar, recibir y utilizar recursos externos; representaría una injerencia directa en la composición de los miembros de asociaciones que podría poner en peligro su independencia e; incluiría causales de disolución excesivamente amplios. Preocupa qu'el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 16 atente contra el derecho a la libre asociación al permitir al Estado interferir indebidamente en el proceso decisional de los miembros de asociaciones y al supeditar dicho derecho a restricciones y nuevas exigencias que exceden aquellas previstas en las disposiciones internacionales ratificadas por Ecuador.	06/12/2013
18/09/2013 JUA	CHN 10/2013 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of arrest and detention of a human rights defender. According to the information received, on 13 September 2013, a group of police officers raided the home of Mr Wang Gongquan in Beijing, and searched it, before arresting him on suspicion of "gathering a crowd to disrupt order of a public space". Mr Wang Gongquan is a businessman and supporter of the New Citizens' Movement which reportedly calls for, inter alia, transparency about financial assets of Chinese leaders. He is also a supporter of Mr Xu Zhiyong, an advocate who was the subject of an urgent appeal dated 9 August 2013 (A/HRC/25/74). At the time of writing, Mr Wang Gongquan was being detained at Beijing No. 3 Detention Center, along with several other activists linked to the New Citizens' Movement.	03/12/2013

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
01/10/2013 JUA	BLR 3/2013 **Belarus**	**Arbitrary detention; Belarus; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged risk of executions after proceedings that did not comply with fair trial and due process standards. According to the information received, Messrs Pavel Selyun, Rygor Yuzepchuk and Alyaksandr Haryunou were sentenced to death in 2013, on charges of murder. The Supreme Court reportedly upheld the death sentences against Messrs Selyun and Yuzepchuk, putting them allegedly at risk of imminent execution. It is reported that the proceedings in all three cases did not meet international human rights norms of fair trial and due process. The trials were allegedly not fully transparent, with the proceedings against Messrs Selyun and Yuzepchuk being held in secret. Moreover, the lawyers did not have full access to the documents of the prosecution. Mr Haryunou was also allegedly diagnosed with a psycho-social disability.	18/12/2013
01/10/2013 JUA	CHN 11/2013 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged imposition of travel bans on two human rights defenders, and enforced disappearance of one, working on China's upcoming UPR. According to the information received, Ms Cao Shunli was barred from travelling to Geneva on 14 September 2013 and at the time of writing had not been seen since. Ms Chen Jianfang was forbidden from boarding her flight to Geneva on 13 September 2013 and was told she was barred from travelling for life. She was also allegedly intimidated on 16 September 2013. Ms Cao Shunli and Ms Chen Jianfang were among the subjects of a previous communication sent on 17 July 2013 (A/HRC/25/74).	07/01/2014 24/01/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
01/10/2013 JAL	VNM 7/2013 **Viet Nam**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged legislative amendments, which would lead to severe restrictions on the right to freedom of opinion and expression online. According to the information received, the Decree on the Management, Provision, Use of Internet Services and Information Content Online, known as "Decree 72" was adopted on 15 July 2013 and came into effect on 2 September 2013. It allegedly forbids the use of private websites, including social networking websites (for example, Facebook and Twitter) for disseminating any information about politics, economics and cultural affairs that is regarded "general or public". Decree 72 also prohibits any online acts that are considered "opposing the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; threatening the national security, social order and safety; sabotaging the national fraternity; propagating wars and terrorism; arousing animosity among races and religions". This broad formulation could severely hamper the legitimate right to free speech online, including for bloggers and activists. Decree 72, in draft form, has already been the subject of a previous communication sent by Special Procedures mandate holders on 2 August 2012 (A/HRC/22/67).	10/01/2014
03/10/2013 JAL	DZA 5/2013 **Algérie**	**Freedom of expression; Independence of judges and lawyers;**	Allégation d'une violation du droit à un procès équitable et à la régularité de la procédure contre M. Mohammed Abdelkader Belbouri. Selon les informations reçues, le 12 mai 2011 Mr Mohammed Abdelkader Belbouri aurait été arrêté et inculpé pour assassinat, guet-apens et vol de véhicule du professeur Kerroumi, militant des droits de l'homme en Algérie, retrouvé mort le 23 avril 2011. Selon les informations reçues, l'enquête se serait déroulée de façon obscure et incomplète. De nombreuses demandes d'expertises auraient été refusées par le juge d'instruction, des preuves prouvant l'innocence du jeune Mohammed Abdelkader Belbouri auraient été supprimées, le rapport d'autopsie se trouverait incomplet dans ses informations ; enfin la convocation de la part des services de police se serait faite de façon non-officielle et en violation de la présomption d'innocence.	26/12/2013

Date Type	Case No. Country	Mandate(s)	Summary of the allegation transmitted	Reply
03/10/2013 JUA	MMR 14/2013 **Myanmar**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Myanmar;**	Allegations of continuous targeting of peaceful demonstrators and human rights defenders opposing a mining project. According to new information received, on 13 August 2013, police forces reportedly arrested Ms Naw Ohn Hla and nine other protesters during a peaceful demonstration against the Letpadaung Copper Mine project in Monywa. The nine protesters were reportedly released after having signed a declaration that they would not protest again. On 29 August 2013, that Ms Naw Ohn Hla was charged under article 505(b) of the penal code for disturbing public tranquillity and allegedly sentenced to two years in prison with hard labour. The continuous targeting of peaceful demonstrators and human rights defenders opposing the Letpadaung Copper Mine project in Monywa have already been the subject of communications sent on 20 June 2013 (A/HRC/25/74), 2 May 2013 (A/HRC/24/21) and 30 November 2012 (A/HRC/22/67).	26/12/2013
07/10/2013 JAL	IRN 17/2013 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Freedom of religion; Iran; Summary executions;**	Alleged killing of a Baha'i. According to the information received, on 24 August 2013, Mr Ataollah Rezvani, a member of the Baha'i religious minority in the Islamic Republic of Iran, was shot in the back of the head by an unknown person. His body was reportedly found in his car, near the railway station on the outskirts of the city of Bandar Abbas. It is alleged that Mr Rezvani may have been killed because of his religion. Reportedly, he had received threats and been intimidated previously on the basis of his religious belief.	17/12/2013
08/10/2013 JAL	NLD 2/2013 **Netherlands**	**Health; Torture;**	Alleged forced psychiatric interventions, including seclusion for various periods of time and forced medication without informed consent. According to the information received, between October 1994 and May 1997, Ms Johanna Christina Santegoeds, was transferred to various wards for adult and youth psychiatry located in Herlaarhof, Zilverlinden-5-Zuid and GGzE Eindhoven in the Netherlands. During her involuntary stay in these institutions, Ms Santegoeds was subjected to forced psychiatric interventions, including seclusion for various periods of time, forced medication without informed consent, and frequent forced body cavity searches often performed by men. Ms Santegoeds reportedly sustained many physical and psychological scars.	05/12/2013

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10/10/2013 JUA	MMR 15/2013 **Myanmar**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of religion; Independence of judges and lawyers; Minority issues; Myanmar; Torture;**	Allegations of arrest and incommunicado detention, inhumane and degrading treatment, torture, denial of access to medical treatment and lack of a fair trial in line with international standards. According to the information received, Mr Brang Yung, a national of Myanmar and ethnic Kachan, living in an internal displacement camp was arrested on 12 June 2012. It is reported that Mr Yung was initially taken to a monastery in Tar Law Gyi village and subsequently sent to Myitkyina prison on 2 July 2012, where he remained at the time of writing. He was allegedly accused of being associated with the Kachin independence Army and tried in court under article 17 of the Unlawful Associations Act 1908. It is further alleged that following his arrest, Mr Yung was held incommunicado, subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment and torture, denied medical treatment, denied access to a lawyer and his family and did not receive a fair trial.	18/12/2013
11/10/2013 JUA	IRQ 5/2013 **Iraq**	**Arbitrary detention; Independence of judges and lawyers; Summary executions; Terrorism; Torture;**	Alleged risk of imminent execution after torture and proceedings that did not comply with international standards of fair trial. According to the information received, Mr Ahmad Nuri Badawi 'Abbas was detained in 2009 and convicted under the Iraqi Anti-Terrorism Law for killing security officers in Baghdad. Reportedly, he was sentenced to death in 2010. The Court of Cassation upheld this verdict in 2011. It is reported that at the time of writing Mr Ahmad Nuri Badawi 'Abbas was being held on death row in Baghdad. The proceedings against Mr Ahmad Nuri Badawi 'Abbas were allegedly conducted in violation of international human rights law standards regarding fair trial and due process. Mr Ahmad Nuri Badawi 'Abbas is further alleged to have been held in incommunicado detention, subjected to torture and forced to confess. Apparently, at least 42 individuals, including one woman, were executed in Iraq on 9 and 10 October 2013 on terrorism-related charges.	03/02/2014
11/10/2013 JAL	LAO 1/2013 **République Démocratique Populaire Lao**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Alleged violation of the right to freedom of association. According to the information received, the draft Guidelines for the implementation of the Prime Minister's Decree on International Non-Governmental Organisations, contains several provisions that, if adopted without further changes, may seriously compromise the enjoyment of the right to freedom of association in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.	06/12/2013

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14/10/2013 JUA	MAR 3/2013 **Maroc**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression;**	Allégations d'arrestation et de détention arbitraires de deux journalistes marocains. Selon les informations reçues, M. Ali Anouzla est journaliste et éditeur marocain du site en ligne d'actualités Lakome. Le 17 septembre 2013, M. Anouzla aurait été arrêté en raison de la mise en ligne d'un article, qui faisait référence à une publication du quotidien El Pais d'un lien vers une vidéo postée sur YouTube intitulée « le Maroc: Royaume de la corruption et du despotisme », et qui critiquait le Roi Mohammed VI. A la suite de son arrestation, la demeure de M. Anouzla aurait été perquisitionnée, ses livres ainsi que son ordinateur personnel lui auraient été confisqués. M. Mustapha Hasnaoui, journaliste pour la publication pro-Salafiste bimensuel "Assabil", aurait été arrêté lors de son vol vers le Maroc le 16 mai 2013, de Turquie où il avait effectué un reportage sur les réfugiés et sur les djihadistes marocains dans la région limitrophe de la Syrie. A la suite de son arrestation, M. Hasnaoui aurait été condamné, le 11 juillet 2013, à quatre ans de prison selon la loi contre le terrorisme.	18/12/2013
18/10/2013 JAL	DZA 6/2013 **Algérie**	**Disappearances; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;**	Allégations d'usage excessif de force et d'arrestations lors d'une manifestation pacifique de familles de disparus. Scion les informations reçues, le 29 septembre 2013, des agents de la police auraient arrêté les participants d'un rassemblement organisé par la Coalition d'associations de victimes des années 90 (SOS Disparus, Collectif des familles de disparus, Djazairouna, Somoud) devant le Ministère de Justice à Alger à 10 heures, pour dénoncer les dispositions de la Charte pour la paix et la réconciliation nationale. Plus de la moitié des personnes présentes auraient été embarquées de force par la police et conduites aux commissariats de La Scala et d'El Biar. Les policiers auraient brusqué les familles âgées en les malmenant et les jetant violemment par terre. Une fois arrivés au commissariat, les policiers auraient ordonné aux personnes arrêtées d'éteindre leurs téléphones portables, rendant impossible toute communication avec elles pour obtenir des informations sur leur état. Les personnes auraient été relâchées au bout de deux heures.	21/01/2014

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21/10/2013 JAL	NZL 1/2013 **New Zealand**	**Health;** **Torture;**	Allegations concerning the medical treatment of Mr X by the Mental Health Services. According to the information received, over the course of his long medical treatment (14 years), Mr X was diagnosed with psychosis, schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. He was put on various neuroleptic medications in an ad-hoc manner, which allegedly affected his health and quality of life. For the past 10 years, he allegedly endured compulsory treatment that was not required by the evidence and provided for under the 1992 Mental Health Act. Furthermore, despite requests by Mr X and his family, mental health services allegedly refused to supervise a phased discontinuation of the medication.	20/12/2013
22/10/2013 JUA	CHN 12/2013 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Arbitrary detention;** **Disappearances;** **Freedom of expression;** **Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;** **Human rights defenders;**	Allegations of arbitrary arrest and detention, and enforced disappearances. According to the information received, 20 individuals were arrested and detained, and in some instances forcibly disappeared, in connection with their participation in peaceful assemblies or human rights campaigns in different parts of the country. They had protested, inter alia, against alleged corruption among Government officials or called on the State to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Many of them were believed to belong to, or be inspired by, the New Citizen Movement, a network of peaceful activists who reportedly call for transparency about the financial assets of top Chinese leaders, and promote political and legal reforms.	07/01/2014
22/10/2013 JAL	ESP 3/2013 **Spain**	**Freedom of expression;** **Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;**	Aprobación el 20 de septiembre de 2013 del Proyecto de Reforma del Código Penal. Entre otros cambios, éste introduce: el concepto de resistencia pasiva que considera y sanciona como desobediencia grave; define la alteración del orden público a partir de la referencia al sujeto plural; establece como circunstancia agravante la alteración del orden público llevada a cabo en una manifestación considerada numerosa; agrava la pena -de falta a delito- por ocupación de un domicilio o establecimiento; castiga con prisión de 3 meses a 1 año o multa de 3 a 12 meses a los que difundan públicamente mensajes o consignas que inciten a la comisión de delitos de alteración del orden público, aunque no participen directamente en ellos e; introduce penas de 3 meses a 2 años de prisión o multa de 6 a 24 meses por alterar la prestación normal de los servicios de telecomunicación y transporte.	12/12/2013

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28/10/2013 AL	VNM 8/2013 **Viet Nam**	**Freedom of expression;**	Alleged arrest and charge under the Criminal Code for writing about his views on a social networking website. According to the information received, on 15 June 2013, Mr Dinh Nhat Uy was arrested and charged under Criminal Code article 258 (1): "abusing democratic freedoms to infringe upon the interests of the State, the legitimate rights and interests of organizations and/or citizens". It is reported that he could face a sentence up to of three years imprisonment for posting articles on Facebook from November 2012 to June 2013. He was reportedly accused of "publishing articles and posts on Facebook that were misleading, defamatory, and offensive against the State, organizations and citizens." At the time of writing, Mr Dinh Nhat Uy remained in custody, and his trial had been scheduled for 29 October 2013.	30/12/2013
30/10/2013 JUA	GTM 9/2013 **Guatemala**	**Human rights defenders; Independence of judges and lawyers; Truth, justice, reparation & guarantees on non-rec;**	Presuntas amenazas de muerte e intimidaciones contra una jueza en Guatemala. Según las informaciones recibidas, la Sra. Yassmin Barrios, Presidenta del Tribunal que juzgó durante 2013 un caso por delitos de genocidio y de lesa humanidad, habría recibido amenazas de muerte e intimidaciones que pudieran poner en riesgo su vida y su integridad física y mental. La jueza habría recibido una llamada del extranjero en la que se le comunicaba un plan para asesinarla. La Jueza Barrios presidió el tribunal que llevó a cabo el juicio contra el ex jefe de Estado, Efraín Ríos Montt, y el ex jefe de inteligencia, José Mauricio Rodríguez Sánchez, por genocidio y crímenes de lesa humanidad, el cual se desarrolló entre el 19 de marzo y el 10 de mayo de 2013. La patrulla asignada para vigilar su residencia habría sido retirada en varias ocasiones sin justificación, dejándola sin protección adecuada. El 28 de junio de 2013, la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos otorgó medidas cautelares a favor de la Jueza Barrios.	06/01/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
30/10/2013 JUA	KAZ 6/2013 **Kazakhstan**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression;**	Alleged disappearance of a poet while in detention. According to the information received, Mr Aron Atabek (also referred to as Mr Aron Edigeev) who had been held in solitary confinement in Arkalyk Prison since December 2012 disappeared in early October 2013. It was reported that he was transferred to Karazhal Prison on 5 October 2013. Although the authorities did not confirm this information, his family received an anonymous phone call informing them of the transfer. At the time of writing, Mr Atabek's whereabouts remained unknown. Mr Atabek was sentenced to two years in solitary confinement for writing the book "The Heart of Eurasia" highly critical of President Nursultan Nazarbayev and the Government of Khazakhstan.	06/12/2013
31/10/2013 JAL	BGD 12/2013 **Bangladesh**	**Indigenous peoples; Violence against women;**	Allegations of violence and other human rights abuses against tribal/ indigenous peoples. According to the information received, members of indigenous peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts have experienced murders, harassment, intimidation, religious persecution and sexual violence against indigenous women and children. Allegedly, this violence is linked to land disputes that originate from Government policies that have promoted the migration of Bengali citizens to settle in the Chittagong Hill Tracts over the course of several decades in order to alter the demographic composition of the region. It is reported that the Chittagong Hill Tracts Accord of 1997, providing for the recognition of the Chittagong Hills Tracts as a "tribal inhabited region", the promotion of indigenous cultures, customary laws and rights to customary lands and natural resources, which brought an end to an armed insurgency that arose in the 1970s had not been implemented.	01/11/2013 07/02/2014

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04/11/2013 JUA	CUB 5/2013 **Cuba**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Presunto incremento de actos de acoso, conocidos como "actos de repudio", llevados a cabo por agentes del Estado y grupos de vigilantes, que tienen como objetivo intimidar a defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos en sus propias casas. Se alega que Damaris Moya Portieles ha sido objeto de una campaña de intimidación durante más de un año, la cual culminó el 4 de octubre de 2013 en su arresto y malos tratos por parte de cuerpos y fuerzas de seguridad del Estado. Durante este tiempo, se informa que sus hijos habrían sido víctimas de malos tratos por parte de las fuerzas del orden. El 12 de octubre de 2013, a Juan Carlos González Leiva no se le permitió viajar para asistir al aniversario de la muerte de Laura Pollán. Ese mismo día, él y otros cinco miembros de su organización fueron rodeados por una multitud en su domicilio y estuvieron retenidos ahí durante dos días. Juan Carlos González Leiva fue objeto de otro llamamiento con fecha de 3 febrero 2010 (A/HRC/16/44/Add.1, para 633-663).	06/01/2014
04/11/2013 JAL	ECU 3/2013 **Ecuador**	**Discrimination against women in law and in practic; Health; Torture; Violence against women;**	Supuesto impacto que el nuevo Código Penal de Ecuador tendría en la salud sexual y reproductiva de las mujeres en Ecuador. Según la información recibida, el actual Código Penal sólo permite el aborto si se practica para evitar un peligro para la vida o salud de la mujer embarazada, o si el embarazo es consecuencia de una violación, pero únicamente en una mujer que padezca de discapacidad mental. El nuevo Código Penal, cuya propuesta se discute actualmente en la Asamblea Nacional, no ampliaría los casos de despenalización del aborto. Se expresa preocupación ya que, en caso de que el Código Penal no sea revisado y modificado de acuerdo con las garantías de los derechos sexuales y reproductivos, el aborto continuará siendo criminalizado, lo que aumentaría el número de abortos inseguros y el riesgo de las mujeres a sufrir graves y duraderas consecuencias para su salud física y mental, incluyendo riesgo de muerte y discapacidad.	06/01/2014

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05/11/2013 JUA	RUS 10/2013 **Russian Federation**	**Disappearances; Freedom of expression; Slavery; Torture; Violence against women;**	Allegations of forced labour in prison amounting to slavery and acts of retaliation by prison authorities. This communication follows up to an earlier UA submitted on 8 October 2013 (current report, RUS 8/2013), regarding the situation of Ms Nadezhda Tolokonnikova. The original UA related to allegations of forced labour in prison amounting to slavery, which reportedly resulted in retaliation by prison authorities, a hunger strike by Ms Tolokonnikova, and her hospitalization. No response to the previous UA was received by Government authorities at the time of writing. According to the updated information received, Ms Tolokonnikova was repeatedly denied access to members of her legal team. Since 8 October 2013, she has also been transferred to a number of different prisons, including transit prisons with authorities allegedly refusing to reveal her exact whereabouts, which remained at the time of writing still unknown. Interventions by Ombudsman, Parliamentary deputies and others at the national level have not succeeding in clarifying her location and wellbeing.	03/12/2013
06/11/2013 JUA	MEX 9/2013 **México**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Torture; Violence against women;**	Presuntos arrestos, actos violencia por parte de las fuerzas del orden, denegación de tratamiento médico en detención así como amenazas contra defensoras de derechos humanos y sus familiares. Según las informaciones recibidas, el 15 de agosto de 2013, Sra. Adela Gómez Martínez y su familia habrían sido arrestadas y detenidas sin una orden de detención. Sus dos hijos habrían sido liberados, pero se alega que habrían sufrido malos tratos. Además, se alega que la Sra. Adela Gómez Martínez no recibió el tratamiento médico adecuado para una enfermedad que padece. Sra. Adela Gómez Martínez fue liberada el 18 de octubre de 2013, pero el Sr. Noé Hernández Caballero permanecía en detención en el momento de enviar esta comunicación. El 17 de octubre de 2013, Sra. María Luisa García Andrade habría recibido dos llamadas anónimas amenazándole con secuestrar y asesinar a sus hijos. Se alega que las medidas de protección para la Sra. María Luisa García Andrade y su familia estarían en proceso de retirada. Sra. María Luisa García Andrade y sus hijos son beneficiarios de medidas cautelares otorgada por la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos.	04/12/2013

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07/11/2013 JAL	CAN 4/2013 **Canada**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Indigenous peoples;**	Allegations concerning discrimination in funding and retaliation acts against Ms Cindy Blackstock, Executive Director of the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada. According to the information received, in 2007, the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada filed a complaint against the Government of Canada before the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal alleging discrimination in the funding provided to First Nations for child welfare. Reportedly, after the case was filed in 2007, Ms Blackstock and the First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada experienced what they perceived as several forms of retaliation by the Government of Canada. This allegedly included the monitoring of Ms Blackstock's personal Facebook page, her professional meetings and presentations, and her Indian Status registry.	10/01/2014 10/01/2014
07/11/2013 AL	CHL 2/2013 **Chile**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Alegaciones sobre la reciente aprobación del estudio de impacto ambiental para el proyecto minero El Morro por parte del Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental de Chile. En la carta, el Relator Especial también expresa su preocupación sobre una nota emitida el 9 de octubre de 2013 por el Director Nacional de la Corporación Nacional de Desarrollo Indígena (CONADI) relativa al proyecto y que hace referencia de manera incompleta a unas declaraciones que el Relator Especial previamente había hecho sobre el tema del deber estatal de consultar a los pueblos indígenas. Por tanto, la comunicación tiene como objeto brindar al Gobierno una clarificación de los puntos que el Relator Especial previamente ha expuesto sobre el deber de la consulta, y solicitar al Gobierno información sobre la forma en que se ha cumplido con ese deber en relación con los pueblos indígenas afectados por el proyecto El Morro.	06/01/2014 06/01/2014 06/01/2014 06/01/2014 06/01/2014 06/01/2014 06/01/2014 06/01/2014 06/01/2014
11/11/2013 JAL	OTH 8/2013 **Other**	**Business enterprises; Indigenous peoples;**	Follow up to the joint allegation letter OTH 4/2013 dated 4 April 2013 addressed to IAMGOLD Corporation in relation to its alleged activities in Suriname. In the letter, the Working Group and the Special Rapporteur thank IAMGOLD for its response dated 5 June 2013 and its willingness to engage on this issue. The Working Group and Special Rapporteur also provide IAMGOLD with further information on the communications procedure of special procedures of the Human Rights Council. The Special Rapporteur further refers to earlier comments on this case published in his last annual report to the Human Rights Council on communications sent, observations and replies received (A/HRC/24/41/Add.4).	11/02/2014

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14/11/2013 JUA	CHN 13/2013 **China (People's Republic of)**	**Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Health; Human rights defenders; Torture;**	Alleged arbitrary detention of human rights defender Ms Cao Shunli and deprivation of medical treatment. According to the information received, Chinese authorities confirmed Ms Cao Shunli's detention at Chaoyang District Detention Centre on 21 October 2013, five weeks after she had disappeared, and one day before the People's Republic of China's Universal Periodic Review (UPR). It has been further alleged that Ms Cao Shunli appeared frail and thin, and that she had not been receiving medical attention for a liver condition. Additionally, when her lawyer tried to submit an application for bail on 31 October 2013, she was informed that the relevant person was not in the office.	24/01/2014
15/11/2013 JAL	ESP 5/2013 **Spain**	**Adequate housing; Extreme poverty; Foreign debt;**	Alleged concerns over the impact of the economic crisis and austerity measures, in particular on the right to adequate housing and the right to an adequate standard of living. According to the information received, a combination of legal reforms, budget enactments and policy interventions conducted between 2010 and 2013 aimed at reducing public expenditures by historic margins at the national, regional and municipal levels. One of the main effects of the Government's austerity policies has been that the number of people at risk of poverty and exclusion has significantly increased by over two million since 2008. The absence of official data on the number of evictions affecting family homes and the absence of regulations to relocate the evicted families reportedly has made it difficult to assess the dimensions of this problem.	07/02/2014 03/04/2014

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18/11/2013 JAL	COL 11/2013 **Colombia**	**Business enterprises; Freedom of expression; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders; Summary executions;**	Presuntos asesinatos de tres defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos. Según las informaciones recibidas, el Sr. Nelson Giraldo Posada fue asesinado el 17 de septiembre de 2013, la Sra. Adelinda Gómez Gaviria el 30 de septiembre de 2013 y el Sr. César García el 2 de noviembre de 2013. Estos defensores y defensoras estaban involucrados en la defensa y promoción de los derechos humanos, en particular del derecho de acceso a la tierra y a los recursos naturales.	07/01/2014 23/01/2014
18/11/2013 AL	OTH 10/2013 **Other**	**Indigenous peoples;**	Letter concerning recent developments regarding the nomination and declaration of World Heritage sites by the World Heritage Committee. In this letter, the Special Rapporteur notes that the World Heritage Committee will hold a discussion on potential reforms to site nomination criteria and the Advisory Bodies' evaluation process at its next annual session. According to the information received, reform efforts have arisen mainly due to the difficulties in the nomination process of the Pimachiowin Aki site in Canada, an indigenous-led nomination developed through a collaborative process between the Government of Canada and First Nations. The site was nominated as "mixed property" for both, its cultural and natural significance under the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. However, the World Heritage Committee reportedly deferred the Pimachiowin Aki nomination in large part because the Advisory Bodies were unable to concurrently consider natural and cultural values under the present criteria and evaluation processes.	04/12/2013

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
19/11/2013 JUA	JPN 1/2013 **Japan**	**Freedom of expression; Health;**	Allegations concerning the draft Special Secrets Bill which could seriously restrict the right to freedom of opinion and expression in Japan. According to the information received, the Lower House of the Japanese Parliament was at the time of writing deliberating a bill, approved by the Cabinet in October 2013. The draft Bill reportedly includes a number of provisions that may not be in line with international human rights standards on freedom of opinion and expression and with Japan's Constitution, which recognizes the right to access information as part of the right to freedom of expression as a fundamental right. It is alleged that, if enacted, the Bill would provide very broad grounds for secrecy, limited oversight on decisions to classify matters as state secrets, and potential penalization of disclosure of confidential information including by whistleblowers and the press.	31/01/2014 31/01/2014 31/01/2014
21/11/2013 JAL	ESP 4/2013 **Spain**	**Discrimination against women in law and in practic; Extreme poverty; Foreign debt; Health; Migrants; Trafficking;**	Alleged concerns over the impact of austerity measures on people living in poverty in Spain, in particular the effects on the equal enjoyment of their human right to the highest attainable standard of health. According to the information received, a combination of budgetary, legislative and administrative measures structurally modified the Spanish healthcare system, from a model based on the right to health recognized universally for all persons to a multi-layered model, which bases delivery on the economic and employment condition of the beneficiary. Specific groups have been particularly affected by this situation, including older persons, people living with chronic diseases such as HIV/AIDS, migrants, women (especially those disproportionately exposed to gender-based violence and victims of trafficking in persons) and youth/children.	24/01/2014
22/11/2013 JUA	ESP 6/2013 **Spain**	**Migrants; Torture;**	Alegación sobre los riesgos de persecución, tortura y/o malos tratos en el caso de aprobarse la extradición a Kazajistán. Según la información recibida, el 8 de noviembre de 2013, la Audiencia Nacional examinó y autorizó la solicitud de extradición. La solicitud habría sido presentada por el Gobierno de Kazajistán, confirmando así, la decisión adoptada el 23 de julio del mismo año por la Sección Segunda de la Sala de lo Penal. Se alega que de ser devuelto a Kazajistán, el Sr. Alexandr Pavlov, ex guardaespaldas y jefe de seguridad del Sr. Mukhtar Ablyazov, podría ser sometido a un juicio injusto, así como podría ser sujeto a actos de tortura y/o malos tratos.	13/12/2013

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
25/11/2013 JUA	IRQ 7/2013 **Iraq**	**Arbitrary detention; Torture;**	Allegations of torture and ill-treatment and imposition of the death penalty in view of the imminent extradition from Iraq to Saudi Arabia. According to the information received, in 2005, Mr Ayesh Al Harby, a political asylum seeker in Saudi Arabia, was reportedly arrested by United States Armed Forces in Baghdad and held in detention for three years without trial or charges brought against him. Mr Al Harby was reportedly subjected to torture and ill-treatment while in detention. Shortly after his release in September 2008, he was reportedly re-arrested by Iraqi Ministry of Interior forces and subjected to severe acts of torture. He was subsequently tried before Al Rusafa Court in Baghdad and sentenced to 15 years in prison on charges of alleged "terrorism-related activities" and alleged membership in armed groups. In July 2013, Mr Al Harby was transferred to the section of Al Rusafa Prison in Baghdad, where he remained at the time of writing. It is feared that, if extradited to Saudi Arabia, Mr Al Harby would be subjected to torture and ill-treatment and imposition of the death penalty.	02/12/2013
26/11/2013 JAL	BHR 8/2013 **Bahrain**	**Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Torture;**	Allegations of arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment. According to the information received, on 26 April 2011, law enforcement officers arrested at their home Ms X and her sister, following Ms X's participation in a peaceful demonstration at the University of Bahrain. They were charged with "participation in illegal assembly", "illegal possession of weapons", and "destruction of university property". Ms X and her sister were taken to an unknown location where Ms X was separated from her sister. She was reportedly beaten during interrogations and threatened with rape for the purposes of extracting confessions. Ms X and her sister were subsequently released on the following morning. Ms X was later tried by the Criminal Court of Bahrain and was sentenced to 40 days in prison or a fine of 200 Bahraini Dinar. On at least two occasions, she was reportedly expelled from the University of Bahrain, arrested and released shortly afterwards. Serious concern is expressed for the physical and psychological integrity of Ms X and her sister. Grave concern is expressed at the fact that Ms X's detention may be linked to her recent participation in a peaceful assembly.	23/01/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
26/11/2013 JAL	NIC 2/2013 **Nicaragua**	**Discrimination against women in law and in practic; Torture; Violence against women;**	Alegaciones en relación con la reforma de la Ley contra la violencia hacia las mujeres y de reformas del Código Penal de Nicaragua. Según la información recibida, el 25 de septiembre de 2013, la Asamblea Nacional aprobó la "Ley de Modificación al Artículo 46 y Adición a los Artículos 30 y 32 de la Ley 779, titulada Ley Integral contra la Violencia hacia las Mujeres y de Reformas a la Ley No. 641, Código Penal". Resulta preocupante observar que, tras la aprobación de un marco legislativo comprensivo para la lucha contra la violencia de género, se haya introducido un mecanismo de mediación que supone un agravamiento en la situación de vulnerabilidad de las víctimas. Se considera absolutamente desafortunado el hecho que esta reforma pueda poner a las víctimas de violencia de género ante un riesgo aún mayor.	20/01/2014
27/11/2013 JUA	TUN 2/2013 **Tunisie**	**Arbitrary detention; Freedom of expression; Torture;**	Allégations concernant la condamnation et l'emprisonnement d'un blogueur. Selon les informations reçues, M. Jabeur Mejri aurait été arrêté le 5 mars 2012 pour avoir posté un roman satirique, intitulé «The Illusion of Islam», sur des sites de réseaux sociaux et serait détenu à ce jour. Il aurait été soumis à la torture pendant les interrogatoires et condamné à sept ans et demi de prison. Il est aussi signalé qu'il n'aurait pas reçu d'assistance médicale pour ses problèmes de comportement et que les demandes pour l'examen de son état mental auraient été refusées. Sa peine aurait été confirmée le 25 avril 2013 par la Cour de Cassation.	29/11/2013 10/01/2014
28/11/2013 JAL	SLV 3/2013 **El Salvador**	**Disappearances; Freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Human rights defenders;**	Presunto allanamiento y destrucción de documentos y materiales de una organización y actos violentos e intimidatorios contra varios integrantes de la misma. Según las informaciones recibidas, en la madrugada del 14 de noviembre de 2013, tres hombres armados habrían amenazado a punta de pistola al conductor de la asociación Pro-Búsqueda, así como al vigilante y al presidente de la Junta Directiva. Al ganar acceso a la oficina, dichos hombres habrían quemado documentos, sustraído archivos y prendido fuego con gasolina parte de sus instalaciones. Así mismo, una empleada de la asociación habría sido perseguida pocas horas después mientras se dirigía a su puesto de trabajo. Se alega que el material destruido incluye muestras de ADN y datos de familiares víctimas de violaciones a derechos humanos y desapariciones forzadas durante el conflicto armado.	29/01/2014

Date *Type*	*Case No* *Country*	*Mandate(s)*	*Summary of the allegation transmitted*	*Reply*
28/11/2013 JAL	IRN 20/2013 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Discrimination against women in law and in practic; Freedom of religion; Health; Iran; Sale of children; Slavery; Violence against women;**	Allegations concerning legislation which discriminates against women and girls, including provisions allowing for child marriage, including between a child and legal guardian, and polygamy. According to the information received, article 1401 of the Civil Code of the Islamic Republic of Iran provides for marriage of girls at 13 years; the 2013 Family Protection Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran reportedly allows for two types of marriage contracts, full or temporary, and polygamy is also legal under this law. Furthermore, on 22 September 2013, the Islamic Consultative Assembly reportedly ratified the "Unsupervised or Ill Supervised Children and Youth Protection Bill", Article 27 of which allows for a marriage between a child and his/her legal guardian in circumstances where a child "has reached maturity / puberty" and "marriage with the guardian would be in the best interests of the child".	14/02/2014
28/11/2013 JAL	IRN 21/2013 **Iran (Islamic Republic of)**	**Iran; Minority issues; Summary executions; Torture;**	Alleged executions of individuals belonging to minority groups in violation of international human rights law. According to the information received, on 26 October 2013, 16 individuals of Baloch origin were executed in the Islamic Republic of Iran "in response" to the killing of 14 border guards the day before. It was publicly announced that those executed were Messrs Nazar Mullazahi, Mehrollah Raigi Maherniya, Abdul Wahab Rigi, Habibollah Raiginezad Shoraki, Saeed Naroyi, Hamid Wakalat, Soleiman Miayi, Ahmad Behrami Zahi, Azam Gorgaij, Dawood Mir Baloch Zahi, Hasan Rezai, Habib Totazahi, Nasser Shabakhsh, Ahmad Dehmorda, Hossein Barahowi and Najibullah Bahadori. There is no proof linking any of those executed on 26 October 2013, to the killings of the border guards on 25 October 2013. Furthermore, Messrs Reza Esmaili and Habibollah Golparipour (or Gholpari-poor), as well as Mr Shirkoo (or Sherko) Moarefi, who were members of the Kurdish minority, were also reportedly executed on 26 October 2013 and 4 November 2013, respectively, after proceedings that did not comply with fair trial and due process standards. All individuals executed were allegedly sentenced to death for crimes which do not constitute "most serious crime" under international law. Messrs Golparipour and Moarefi were the subjects of previous communications, dated 26 March 2012 (A/HRC/21/49), 26 May 2011 (A/HRC/18/51) and 13 October 2009 (A/HRC/14/24/Add.1).	24/01/2014 25/02/2014

Appendix

Mandates of special procedures

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	15/8
Working Group on people of African descent	18/28
Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	15/18
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus	23/15
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	18/25
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Central African Republic	24/34
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire	20/19
Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights	19/6
Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	18/6
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	22/ 13
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea	23/21
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	16/16
Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	16/14
Special Rapporteur on the right to education	17/3
Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	19/10
Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	17/13
Special Rapporteur on the right to food	22/9
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression	16/4
Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	15/21
Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	22/20
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti	PRST 22/2
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	15/22
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders	16/5

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	17/2
Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	15/14
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	23/8
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	22/23
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali	22/18
Working Group on the use of mercenaries	15/12
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	17/12
Independent Expert on Minority Issues	16/6
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	22/14
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	24/20
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	5/1
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation & guarantees of non-recurrence	18/7
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	16/33
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	16/12
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery	15/2
Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity	17/6
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	21/27
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia	20/21
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	17/5
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic	S-18/1
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	22/8
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	16/23
Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste	18/11
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	17/1
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	17/4
Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	23/25
Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice	23/7

Mandate title	*Human Rights Council resolution*
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	16/2